

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4182.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1907.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE.  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

## Societies.

### SCOTTISH TEXT SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH TEXT SOCIETY will be held in DOWELL'S ROOMS, 12, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH, on MONDAY, December 23, at 3 o'clock.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON WEDNESDAY, March 25 next, the Senate will proceed to elect EXAMINERS in the following Departments for the year 1906-9:—

#### FOR EXAMINATIONS ABOVE THE MATRICULATION.

The Examiners appointed will be called upon to take part in the examination of both Internal and External Students. The remuneration of each Examinership consists of a Retaining Fee for the year, and a *pro rata* payment for Papers set, Answers marked, and Meetings attended. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Principal.

#### FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

ONE IN HISTORICAL THEOLOGY (including Ecclesiastical History and Patristics), Philosophy of Theism, Christian Ethics, and Comparative Study of Religions.

#### FACULTIES OF ARTS AND OF SCIENCE.

ONE IN HERMETIC AND ALKEMIA. ONE IN CHEMISTRY.  
ONE IN MATHEMATICS. ONE IN ASTRONOMY.

#### FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

(Preliminary Scientific Examination.)

TWO IN CHEMISTRY. TWO IN BOTANY.  
TWO IN PHYSICS. TWO IN ZOLOGY.  
(Special experience in the instruction of Medical Students is required by the Senate as desirable for these Examinerships.)

#### (Higher Examinations.)

ONE IN MEDICINE. ONE IN MENTAL DISEASES  
ONE IN SURGERY. AND PSYCHOLOGY.  
ONE IN PHARMACOLOGY, including PHARMACY and MATERIA MEDICA. ONE IN PATHOLOGY.

#### FACULTY OF ECONOMICS.

ONE IN ECONOMICS. ONE IN GEOGRAPHY (with  
ONE IN THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION (including English Local Government and the Government of Colonies and Dependencies). special reference to Industry, Commerce, and Politics).

Candidates must send in their names to the Principal, with any attestation of their qualifications they may think desirable, on or before TUESDAY, January 14. (It is particularly desired by the Senate that no application of any kind be made to its individual Members.)

If Testimonials are submitted, three copies at least of each should be sent. Original Testimonials should not be forwarded in any case. If more than one Examinership is applied for, a separate complete application, with copies of Testimonials, if any, must be forwarded in respect of each.

By Order of the Senate.

ARTHUR W. RUCKER, Principal.  
University of London, South Kensington, S.W.  
December, 1907.

### DISBANDING AN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

A Special General Meeting of a "Noviomagus" was recently held, convened to discuss certain points of deep interest, connected with its foundation, history, and belonging.

The Chief Officers: The President (Lord High), The Treasurer (Hermaphrodite), The Recorder (Istropolis), and the nearest family representatives of the last two Lord High Presidents were at their posts. The latter two, and others, though unable to be present, rendered great service by valuable letters of advice, which it is proposed to adopt.

The Treasurer's books showed a surplus. The "Lord High" called on the Recorder to give a brief history of the Society, which was founded in or about 1827-8, and was, it appeared, the oldest branch of the Society of Antiquaries of London, being founded to search for the site of the ancient Noviomagus of the Antonine Itinerary; on the discovery of which the Society was to cease to exist.

The history of the Society, now in its 80th year, is unique. Its banners were honoured by distinguished visitors—the Dilettanti of Italy, Presidents of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Ministers and Ambassadors of the United States, Travellers, Painters, Historians, and leaders in Art and Literature.

The ordinary functions of the various Officers being ended, the Lord High President outlined the purpose of the Special Meeting and exhibited drawings, photographs, and other illustrations of still existing structures, ruins of similar structures and works of similar designs found in his extensive travels in Asia, India, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, France, and Germany; in the latter two especially, on the river routes of ancient traffic, by the Po, Danube, Rhone, Iberus, Rhine, Elbe, Seine and their affluents. On the Thames, by an unrepresented event, was discovered a structure agreeing in many respects with remains of works on the Rhone, Rhine, and Seine, all mentioned by ancient authors, under the name of "Noviomagus." This structure, from its completeness, was certainly entitled to the name given to what were fragmentary ruins, frequently only comparable by their foundations or outlines at the time of his search. The details of this discovery are too numerous for description here. The matter has been long before the public in many ways; but the building having been entirely hidden for centuries by a superincumbent one erected in the time of Henry VIII. was forgotten, though referred to in the Cotocian MSB, and the intense value of its commercial and ancient central traffic, as described by the late Sir Walter Besant, evidently to the South and East Ports mentioned by Caesar, which Ports faced the rivers in Gaul on which the cities of Noviomagus were placed, and each of which rivers Caesar describes as having a commercial fleet, evidencing thereby a very ancient trade traffic with Britain, which Caesar himself describes as still existing in his time as far up as Northern Gaul.

Plans, photographs, examples of the stones, as well as beautifully decorative as constructive, were produced, and the evidence being conclusive that the structure was unlike any other in England, the unanimously expressed opinion of the Meeting was that Noviomagus had been found. Thereupon the Lord High President declared.

That the Society of Noviomagus had ceased to exist.

It is proposed to form a new Society, which, while commemorating the discovery of Noviomagus, will continue the wit, humour, and festive hospitality of the late one.

## Lectures.

### A CHRISTMAS COURSE OF ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.

#### ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,

ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

Sir DAVID GILL, K.C.B. LL.D. D.Sc. F.R.S., will on SATURDAY NEXT (December 28), at 3 o'clock, begin a COURSE OF SIX LECTURES (adapted to a Juvenile Auditor) on 'Astronomy, Old and New.'

Subscription (for Non-Members) to this Course, One Guinea (Children under Sixteen, Half-a-Guinea); to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.

## Provident Institutions.

### NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1839.

Funds exceed 37,000L.

Office: 15 and 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Patron: The Right Hon. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G. K.T.

President:

THE LORD GLENESK.

Treasurer:

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

OBJECTS.—This Institution was established in 1839 in the City of London, under the Presidency of the late Alderman Harmer, for granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals and assistants engaged as vendors of Newspapers.

MEMBERSHIP.—Every Man or Woman throughout the United Kingdom, whether Publisher, Wholesaler, Retailer, Employer, or Employee, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and enjoy its benefits upon payment of Five Shillings annually, or Three Guineas for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of Newspapers, and such Members who thus contribute secure priority of consideration in the event of their needing aid from the Institution.

PENSIONS.—The Annuitants now number Thirty-six, the Men receiving 25L, and the Women 20L per annum each.

The "Royal Victoria Pension Fund," commemorating the great advantages the News Trade enjoyed under the rule of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, provides 25L a year each for Six Widows of News-vendors.

The "Francis Fund" provides Pensions for One Man, 25L, and One Woman 20L, and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John Francis, who died on April 6, 1894, and was for more than fifty years Publisher of the *Athenæum*. He took an active and leading part throughout the whole period of the Institution's existence, and the various then existing "Funds on Knowledge," and was for very many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.

The "Horace Marshall Pension Fund" is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary right of election to its benefits.

The "Herbert Lloyd Pension Fund" provides 25L per annum for one man, in perpetual and grateful memory of Mr. Herbert Lloyd, who died May 12, 1890.

The principal features of the Rules governing election to all Pensions are, that each Candidate shall have been (1) a Member of the Institution for not less than ten years preceding application; (2) not less than fifty-five years of age; (3) engaged in the sale of Newspapers for at least ten years.

RELIEF.—Temporary relief is given in cases of distress, not only to Members of the Institution, but to News-vendors or their servants who may be recommended for assistance by Members of the Institution. Inquiry made in such cases by a Visiting Committee, and relief is awarded in accordance with the merits and requirements of each case. W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

### THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1857.

Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Invested Capital, 20,000L.

A UNIQUE INVESTMENT

Offered to London Booksellers and their Assistants.

A young man or woman of twenty-five can invest the sum of Twenty Guineas (or its equivalent by instalment), and obtain the right to participate in the following advantages:—

FIRST. Freedom from want in time of Adversity as long as need exists.

SECOND. Permanent Relief in Old Age.

THIRD. Medical Advice by eminent Physicians and Surgeons.

FOURTH. A Cottage in the Country (Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire) for aged Members, with garden produce, coal, and medical attendance free, in addition to an annuity.

FIFTH. A furnished house in the same Retreat at Abbots Langley for the use of Members and their families for holidays or during convalescence.

SIXTH. A contribution towards Funeral expenses when it is needed.

SEVENTH. All these are available not for Members only, but also for their wives or widows and young children.

EIGHTH. The payment of the subscriptions confers an absolute right to these benefits in all cases of need.

For further information apply to the Secretary Mr. GEORGE LARNER, 28, Paternoster Row E.C.

## Exhibitions.

### EARLY BRITISH SCHOOL—SHEPHERD'S

WINTER EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS AND LANDSCAPES BY EARLY BRITISH MASTERS IS NOW OPEN.—SHEPHERD'S GALLERY, 27, King Street, St. James's.

### JOHN HOPPNER, R.A.—Messrs. P. & D.

COLNAGHI & CO. hope to publish within the next few months the exhaustive and fully illustrated Monograph on JOHN HOPPNER, R.A., which Messrs. W. MEKAT and W. ROBERTS have had in preparation for some time.

Messrs. COLNAGHI will be glad to receive particulars of any authentic Family or other Portraits of which they have not already had information.

13 and 14, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

THE ATHENÆUM is published on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

## SPANISH ART GALLERY,

50, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.

### ART DEALERS AND IMPORTERS OF ANTIQUITIES FROM SPAIN

Antique Embroideries, Brocades, Velvets, Persian Rugs, Armour, Furniture, Gothic Pictures, China, Silver, Enamels, &c.

### RARE MUSEUM OBJECTS.

## Educational.

### CHURCH EDUCATION CORPORATION,

CHESTER HALL, OXFORD.

Training College for Women Secondary Teachers.

Principal—Miss CATHERINE I. DODD, M.A. (late Lecturer in Education in the Manchester University).

Students are prepared for the Oxford, the Cambridge, and the London Teaching Diplomas. Special arrangements made for Students to attend the School of Geography.

EXHIBITIONS and SCHOLARSHIPS awarded in December and July.—Apply to the Principal.

## EDUCATION.

Parents or Guardians desiring accurate information relative to the CHOICE of SCHOOLS for BOYS or GIRLS or TUTORIAL in England or Abroad

are invited to consult fully detailed particulars to

MESSES. GABBITS, TIERING & CO.

who for more than thirty years have been closely in touch with the leading Educational Establishments.

Advice, free of charge, is given by Mr. TIERING, Nephew of the late Head Master of Uppingham, 36, Sackville Street, London, W.

### THE DOWNS SCHOOL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. (late Second Mistress St. Felix School, Southwold). References: The Principal of Bedford College, London; The Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

### WEYBRIDGE LADIES' SCHOOL, SURREY.

Conducted by Miss E. DAWES, M.A. D.Lit. (London). The comforts of a refined home. Thorough education on the principle of a sound English education. No cramming, but preparation for Examinations if desired. French and German a speciality. Large Grounds. High and healthy position.

## Situations Vacant.

### LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH.

BIRKBECK COLLEGE.

Owing to the sudden death of Mr. W. Hall Griffin, this post is VACANT. A Teacher with good Academic qualifications is required to fill the vacancy. Commencing Salary 200L.—Apply at once, with Testimonials, stating age and experience, to the Principal, Dr. ARMITAGE-SMITH, 2, Albert Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES, BANGOR.

(A Constituent College of the University of Wales.)

The post of ASSISTANT LECTURER in GREEK and LATIN is VACANT. A temporary appointment for six Months will be made in the first instance.

Applications and Testimonials should be received not later than MONDAY, December 30, by the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Duties will commence on JANUARY 7, 1908.

JOHN EDWARD LLOYD, Secretary and Registrar.  
December 11, 1907.

## UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

## LECTURESHIP IN GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE AND TEUTONIC PHILOLOGY.

The UNIVERSITY COURT of the UNIVERSITY of ST. ANDREWS invite Applications for the LECTURESHIP IN GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE AND TEUTONIC PHILOLOGY, rendered vacant by the resignation of Julius Freund, Esq., Ph.D., M.A.

The Candidate appointed will be required to conduct, at the United College of St. Saluator and St. Leonard, St. Andrews, Classes in German Language and Literature and Teutonic Philology, and will enter on the duties of the Lectureship immediately after appointment.

Applications, accompanied by twenty copies of Testimonials, must be lodged, on or before December 31, 1907, with the undersigned, from whom further information regarding the duties and emoluments of the Lectureship may be obtained.

ANDREW BENNETT, Secretary and Registrar.  
The University, St. Andrews, December, 1907.

## BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).  
YORK PLACE, BAKER STREET, W.

The COUNCIL are about to appoint a LECTURER in BOTANY, who will be Head of the Department. The appointment is open to Men and Women equally, and will take effect at the beginning of the Easter Term.

Applications, with twenty-five copies of Testimonials, should be sent not later than JANUARY 31, to the Secretary, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

ETHEL T. MCKNIGHT, Secretary.

## UNIVERSITY OF WALES.

## MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1908.

The UNIVERSITY COURT will shortly APPOINT MATRICULATION EXAMINERS as follows:—

Subjects.	Present Examiners.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND WALES	*The Rev. T. A. Walker, Litt.D. LL.D. M.A. *And J. H. W. M.A.
MATHEMATICS	*J. H. Grace, M.A. *W. H. Young, M.A. Sc.D. F.R.S.
LATIN	*Prof. C. Flaunsted Walters, M.A.
GREEK	*V. S. Vernon Jones, M.A.
WELSH	*The Rev. Robert Williams, M.A.
FRENCH	*Prof. Ernest Weekley, M.A.
GERMAN	*Prof. A. W. Schuddekopf, Ph.D.
DYNAMICS	*William Watson, D.Sc. F.R.S.
EXPERIMENTAL MECHANICS AND HEAT	*William Watson, D.Sc. F.R.S.
CHEMISTRY	*H. O. Jones, M.A.
BOTANY	*Prof. Michael Cressi Potter, M.A.

The Examiners whose names are marked with an asterisk have served for the full period of five years.

Particulars will be given by the Registrar of the University, University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff, to whom application must be sent on or before JANUARY 7, 1908.

J. MORTIMER ANGUS, Registrar of the University.  
December, 1907.

## WITHINGTON GIRLS' SCHOOL, MANCHESTER.

CHESTER.—The COUNCIL is prepared to receive applications for the post of HEAD MISTRESS, which will be vacant at Easter. Particulars can be obtained from the HON. SEC., 9 Waterloo Place, Withington, Manchester.—Applications, with Testimonials, should be sent in before JANUARY 14.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

The Office of CONSERVATOR of the MUSEUM of the COLLEGE having become VACANT, the Council invite Candidates for the appointment to transmit to the Secretary of the College, on or before FEBRUARY 1, 1908, their Applications, accompanied by a statement of their qualifications.

Particulars relating to the appointment may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

S. FORREST COWELL, Secretary.  
December 16, 1907.

## COUNTY OF LONDON.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the appointment of an ASSISTANT ART MASTER or MISTRESS at the L.C.C. WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, VINCENT SQUARE, S.W., having a special knowledge of Design. Commencing Salary of £200 a year, rising by annual increments of £5. to a maximum Salary of £260 a year.

Applications should be made on the Official Form, to be obtained, together with particulars of the appointment, from the Clerk of the Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned not later than 11 A.M. on DECEMBER 28, 1907, accompanied by copies of three Testimonials of recent date.

Candidates applying through the post for the Form of Application should enclose a stamped and addressed envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for employment.

Full particulars of appointments in the Council's service are published in the *London County Council Gazette*, which can be obtained from the Council's Publishers, Messrs. F. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W., price (including postage) 1d. an issue; or, for the year, a prepaid subscription of 6s. 6d.

G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.  
Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.,  
December 13, 1907.

## HAMPSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

## WINCHESTER COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

WANTED, IN JANUARY, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS, Graduate preferred, to take ordinary School Subjects and be responsible for Music of Pupil Teachers. Commencing Salary 90.—Forms of Application may be obtained from the DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, The Castle, Winchester, and should be returned to him by DECEMBER 24.

## ESSEX EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

## BRAINTREE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The GOVERNORS invite applications for the post of TEMPORARY ASSISTANT MASTER, qualified to teach French (direct method) and Latin; Subsidiary Subjects, Music and Games. Salary at the rate of £200 per annum.—Applications must reach the Head Master, F. J. WEAVER, Esq., M.A., not later than MONDAY, January 6, 1908.

J. GLEAVE, Clerk to the Governors.  
County High School, Braintree.

## BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE, FREE LIBRARY.

LIBRARIAN REQUIRED. Commencing Salary, 70s. Only Candidates with experience of Public Library Work considered. Applications (stating age and experience) endorsed "Librarian," with copies of not more than three Testimonials, to be forwarded on or before the 25th DECEMBER instant to the undersigned.

JOSEPH GRIFFITH, Town Clerk.

REQUIRED, a SECOND MISTRESS for the HAMPTON HIGH SCHOOL, JAMAICA, if possible to sail on JANUARY 11. Salary 1907, with Board, Residence, Laundry, and Medical Attendance. First-class passage paid. Subjects: French, essential, and ordinary Form Subjects, Mathematics and Drawing desirable. Must have a Degree and experience.—Apply by letter, giving age and full particulars, to Miss GRÜNER, 66, Blandford Street, London, W.

REQUIRED, ASSISTANT SECRETARY (LADY), for Educational Work. Must have a Degree or the Oxford or Cambridge equivalent. Experience or training essential. Salary 1908, initial.—Apply, giving full particulars of age, education, experience, &c., to F. E. Box 1513, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

## Situations Wanted.

SECRETARY (LADY) requires RE-ENGAGEMENT. Ten years experience in Committee Work. Thoroughly conversant in all Office and Private Secretarial duties. Typist. Modern Languages; Book-keeping. Would travel. Highest references and Testimonials.—Box 1519, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

## Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE TOURS FOR GENTLEWOMEN.—SUNNY ITALY, FEBRUARY 28, One Month. Rome, Naples, Capri, Sorrento, Pompeii, Florence, Venice, Milan, Genoa. References exchanged.—Miss BISHOP, 27, St. George's Road, Kilburn.

CULTURED RUSSIAN GENTLEMAN is anxious to GIVE LESSONS in RUSSIAN or POLISH, to obtain Literary Work, Commercial Correspondence, &c. Highest references.—Address Miss FRANK, 3, Elvaston Place, S.W.

EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER of ENGLISH, FRENCH, and SPANISH (5 years Continental Teaching), would like to MEET with PUPILS, Schools or Families. Terms visited. Distance no object.—A. P., 4, Woodland Road, New Southgate.

LITERARY ASSISTANCE.—An experienced AUTHOR and JOURNALIST (late Assistant Editor of a London Weekly), having some leisure at his disposal, and the confidence of a good Publisher, is ready to READ and REPORT on MSS. of all kinds, and to advise thereon. Interviews by appointment only.—For terms, &c., write to SCRIBE, care of King-Potter, Clements & Co., Ltd., 56, Ludgate Hill.

GENEALOGICAL and LITERARY RESEARCHES UNDERTAKEN in DUBLIN by experienced Record Agent.—J. O. FARRELL, 21, Morehampton Road, Donnybrook, Dublin.

LITERARY RESEARCH undertaken at the British Museum and elsewhere on moderate terms. Excellent Testimonials.—A. B. Box 1062, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

A WELL-KNOWN EXPERT is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT to form an entire Collection of Old Masters or Modern Pictures, or will advise as to the worth and authenticity of Pictures.—EXPERT, Box 1790, Willing's, 123, Strand, London, W.C.

TO AUTHORS and PUBLISHERS.—INDEXING, Technical, Scientific, and General, carefully undertaken by Miss JAMES and Miss F. BEALES.—Excellent references.—Care of Richardson & Co., 25, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.

NORTHERN NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE, Kendal, SUPPLIES EDITORS with LITERARY MATTER, and invites Authors to submit MSS. of Serials, Short Stories, and Articles. Proposals for Serial Use of all high-class Literary Matter receive careful and prompt consideration. Telegraphic Address, "Syndicate, Kendal."

AUTHORS' MSS. READ and REPORTED on. Revisions Undertaken and Publication arranged. Translations from Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish.—R. KEITH JOHNSTON, Literary Agent. Temporary Address: 26, Maiden Lane, Strand, W.C.

OSCAR WILDE.—WANTED, ROSE LEAF AND APPLE LEAF, by OSCAR WILDE and RENNELL RODD, Philadelphia, 1892. Printed on parchment interleaved with green tissue. Good price given for nice copy.—COLLECTOR, Box 1230 Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

## Catalogues.

ANCIENT and MODERN COINS.—Collectors and Antiquarians are invited to apply to SPINK & SON, Limited, for Specimen Copy (gratis) of their NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR. The finest Greek, Roman, and English Coins on View and for Sale at Moderate Prices.—SPINK & SON, Limited, Experts, Valuers, and Cataloguers, 16, 17, and 18, Piccadilly, London, W. Established upwards of a Century.

CATALOGUE, No. 48.—Drawings of the Early English School.—Turner's Liber Studiorum and other Engravings after Turner.—Enchiridion by Turner, S. Palmer, Whistler.—Japanese Colour-Prints.—Fine Art Books.—Works by Ruskin. Post free, Sixpence.—WM. WARD, 2, Church Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

LAMLEY & CO., Discount Booksellers and Publishers, 1, 3, and 7, EXHIBITION ROAD, S.W., invite inspection of their large and interesting Stock. CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE sent on application post free. Two Second-hand Lists Just Published. New Technical Lists, Students Requisites and Text-Books.

WOODCUTS, EARLY BOOKS, MSS., &c. LEIGHTON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, Containing 1,350 Facsimiles. Thick 8vo., cloth, 25s.; half-morocco, 30s.

Part XIII, Cal.-Chr., with 164 Facsimiles, 2s., including Berners' Froissart, Cambridge bindings, Capgrave, 1616, Casalo, 1477, and a large collection of Early Chronicles. (Ready early in January.)

J. & J. LEIGHTON, 40, Brewer Street, Golden Square, London, W.

CATALOGUE 31, including a fine Collection of the WORKS of OSCAR WILDE, free on application. Illustrated ANGLO-JUDAICA CATALOGUE in the press. J. JACOBS, 149, Edgware Road, London, W.

## MESSRS. SOTHERAN'S CATALOGUES.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

1 CATALOGUE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON;

2 CATALOGUE OF FINELY BOUND BOOKS Arranged according to Prices from Half-a-crown upwards;

3 Also No. 678 of SOTHERAN'S PRICE CURRENT OF LITERATURE,

34 pages, consisting of a large COLLECTION of WORKS IN LITERATURE and ART, ANCIENT and MODERN, in good SECOND-HAND CONDITION, or in handsome NEW BINDINGS; the whole particularly suitable for Christmas Gifts.

Post free from H. SOTHERAN & CO., 37, Piccadilly, W., or 140, Strand.

## BOOKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. PUBLISHERS' REMAINDERS.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST, DECEMBER (No. 356), JUST READY Many New Purchases.

WILLIAM GLAISHER, Remainder and Discount Bookseller, 285, High Holborn, London.

## BOOKS.

A CATALOGUE of finely printed MODERN BOOKS, CHOICE EDITIONS, LIMITED ISSUES and LARGE-PAPER COPIES. Post free on receipt of post card, A. & F. DENNY, 147, Strand, W.C.

BOOKS.—WILLIAM BROUGH & SONS, Booksellers and Exporters, are prepared to give highest cash prices for Libraries of any description and of any magnitude. Gentlemen, Executors, and others should communicate with WILLIAM BROUGH & SONS, who are at all times prepared to give full cash value for Books in all Branches of Literature. Vendors will find this method of disposing of their Properties to be much more advantageous than Auction, while the worry, delay, and expense inseparable from Auction Sale will be entirely obviated. CATALOGUES gratis.—513, Broad Street, Birmingham. Established 1848. Telegrams—"Bibliopole, Birmingham."

CATALOGUE OF FRENCH BOOKS, at greatly reduced prices. I. PHILOSOPHY. II. RELIGION. III. HISTORY. IV. POETRY. V. DRAMA. MUSIC. VI. BEAUX-ARTS. VII. GEOGRAPHY. VIII. LITERATURE. IX. GENERAL LITERATURE. DULAU & CO., 37, Soho Square, London, W.

FIRST EDITIONS of MODERN AUTHORS, including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Ainsworth; Books Illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Phil. Rowlandson, Leech, &c. The largest and choicest Collection offered for Sale in the World. CATALOGUES issued and sent post free on application. Books Bought.—WALTER T. SPENCER, 27, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

BOOKS.—ALL OUT-OF-PRINT and RARE BOOKS on any subject SUPPLIED. The most expert Book-finder extant. Please state wants and ask for CATALOGUE. I make a special feature of exchanging any Selectable Books for others selected from my various Lists. Special List of 2,000 Books I particularly want post free.—EDW. BAKER'S Great Bookshop, 14-16 John Bright Street, Birmingham. Quarterm's Poems, 21s., for 12s. 6d.; Ballad of Reading Gaol, 6s. Who's Who, 2 vols. 1907, 11s. net, for 5s.

## Type-Writers, &amp;c.

TYPE-WRITING, 9d. per 1,000 words. All kinds of MSS., Stories, Plays, Novels, &c., accurately TYPED. Clear Carbon Copies, 3d. per 1,000. References to well-known Authors. Oxford Higher Local.—M. KING, 24, Forest Road, New Gardens, S.W.

AUTHORS' MSS. 9d. per 1,000 words.—Sermons, Plays, and all kinds of TYPE-WRITING carefully done at home (Remington). Good Paper. Orders promptly executed. Duplicating from 3s. 6d. per 100.—M. L. L., 18, Edgley Road, Clapham, S.W.

TYPE-WRITING undertaken by highly educated Women (Classical Tripos; Cambridge Higher Local; Modern Languages). Research, Revision, Translation, Proofreading, Dictation Room.—THE CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING AGENCY, 10, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.

AUTHORS' MSS. SERMONS, PLAYS, and all kinds of TYPE-WRITING accurately executed at home (Remington). 7d. per 1,000. Carbons 9d. per 1,000. First-class reference.—A. M. P., 15, Clovelly Road, Hornsey, N.

AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS, ESSAYS TYPE-WRITTEN with complete accuracy, 9d. per 1,000 words. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-known Writers.—M. STUART, Allendale, Kymblerley Road, Harrow.

## Printers.

ATHENÆUM PRESS.—JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS, Printer of the *Athenæum*, *Notes and Queries*, &c. is prepared to SUBMIT ESTIMATES for all kinds of BOOK, NEWS, and PERIODICAL PRINTING.—13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.



## Sales by Auction.

Sales of Miscellaneous Property.

MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that SALES are held EVERY FRIDAY, at his Rooms, 23, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C., for the disposal of MICROSCOPES, SLIDES, and OBJECTIVES—Telescopes—Theodolites—Levels—Electrical and Scientific Instruments—Cameras, Lenses, and all kinds of Photographic Apparatus—Optical Lanterns, with Slides and all Accessories in great variety by Best Makers—Household Furniture—Jewellery—and other Miscellaneous Property.

On view Thursday 2 to 5 and morning of Sale.

## Authors' Agents.

THE AUTHOR'S AGENCY.—Established 1879. The interests of Authors capably represented. Agreements for Publishing arranged. MSS. placed with Publishers.—Terms and Testimonials on application to Mr. A. M. BURGESS, 34, Paternoster Row

## Magazines, &amp;c.

THE BUILDER (founded 1842), 4, Catherine Street, London, W.C., DECEMBER 31, contains:—  
ECCLIASTICAL GOLDSMITH'S WORK IN ISTRIA AND DALMATIA.—II. (with Illustrations).  
THE DOME OF ST. PAULS.  
THE FIRE CLAUSES OF THE LONDON BUILDING ACT (Institute of Architects).  
THE WATER SUPPLY OF PARIS (Association of Water Engineers).  
THE HUDSON MEMORIAL BRIDGE (with Illustration).  
PLANS OF THE GERMAN ATHENÆUM, STRATFORD-PLAGE.  
"POLYTHYMIA": CARTOON OF A DRAPED FIGURE (Royal Academy Museum).  
DESIGN FOR A COLLEGE CHAPEL (Royal Academy Gold Medal and Travelling Studentship).

From Offices as above (4d., by post 4½d.), at Railway Bookstalls, Bookshops, and of all Newsagents.

## HAKLUYT SOCIETY (Founded 1846).

The following Volumes have been published for 1907:—

SERIES II. VOL. 21.

THE GUANCHES OF TENERIFE, THE HOLY IMAGE OF OUR LADY OF CANDELARIA. With the Spanish Conquest and Settlement. By the Prior ALONSO DE ESPINOSA, of the Order of Preachers. 1594. Translated and Edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by Sir CLEMENTS MARKHAM, K.C.B., President of the Hakluyt Society. With a Bibliography of the Canary Islands, A.D. 1284-1597, chronologically arranged, with the British Museum Press-Marks, and an Alphabetical List of Authors, Editors, and Titles. 2 Maps by Sir CLEMENTS MARKHAM and 4 Illustrations. Pp. xxvi-321.

VOL. 22.

HISTORY OF THE INCAS. By PEDRO SARMIENTO DE GAMBOA. 1572. From the MS. sent to King Philip II. of Spain, and now in the Bodleian University Library. And THE EXECUTION OF THE INCA TUPAC AMARU. 1571. By Captain BALZASAR DE OCAÑO. 1610. (British Museum Add. MSS. 17, 535.) Translated and Edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by Sir CLEMENTS MARKHAM, K.C.B., President of the Hakluyt Society. With a Bibliography of Peru, A.D. 1527-1597, chronologically arranged, with the British Museum Press-Marks, and an Alphabetical List of Authors, Editors, and Titles. 2 Maps by GRAHAM MACKAY, R.G.S., and 10 Illustrations. Pp. xxii-395.

The first PROSPECTUS and LIST OF MEMBERS, with Index to Publications, 1847-1907, has also been published, and can be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary, BASIL H. SOULSBY, F.S.A., 1, Savile Row, London, W.

JUST PUBLISHED, price 6d., by post 6½d.

## THOUGHTS ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

With a New Reading of Newton's First Law.

By A. BIDDLECOMBE.

The Author draws attention to a fallacy in Newton's reasoning, and suggests a necessary amendment to his first law. He then states the fundamental law of material combination. On this basis the Author, by a series of lucidly logical deductions and illustrations, builds up a theory of the Universe that will, he believes, receive the approval of students of science and philosophy, and become the natural philosophy of the future. The whole is done in such a clear and interesting manner that it gives both pleasure and instruction to the ordinary reader as well as to the learned.

London: WATTS &amp; CO., 17, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

## EBENEZER PROUT'S WORKS.

Bound, each net, 5s.

HARMONY: its Theory and Practice. Twenty-second Impression. Revised and largely re-written.  
ANALYTICAL KEY TO THE EXERCISES in the Same. Net 3s.  
COUNTERPOINT: Strict and Free.  
DOUBLE COUNTERPOINT AND CANON.  
FUGUE.  
FUGAL ANALYSIS.  
MUSICAL FORM.  
APPLIED FORMS.  
THE ORCHESTRA. 2 vols.

AUGENER, Ltd., 6, New Burlington Street, and 92, Newgate Street.

THE GENEALOGICAL CLASSIC.

BURKE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE, AND COMPANIONAGE.  
Edited by ASHWORTH P. BURKE.

70th Edition—1908. Published at 42s., subject to Cash Discount. "BURKE" is more complete and up to date than any other Peerage.

Of all Booksellers, or the Publishers,  
HARRISON & SONS, 45, Pall Mall, S.W.

MR. MURRAY'S  
NEW BOOKS.

"A BOOK WHICH OUGHT TO MAKE  
A HEALTHY ENGLISH CHILD AS  
HAPPY AS THE DAY IS LONG."

BLACK AND WHITE.

ADMIRAL  
EDDY.

OLIVER ONIONS' NEW VOLUME.

6s.

"It is the very thing for Christmastide fire-sides. Mr. Barrie himself has not shown a more charming fancy in make-believe."—*Athenæum*.

"A story to captivate the heart of any boy reader. To the lad who is fortunate enough to find it among the presents awaiting him on Christmas morning it will certainly be one of his proudest possessions."—*Western Daily Press*.

"Few books will be purchased this Christmas which will give more delight to young England, or more useful hints to those whose privilege it is to amuse and instruct them."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"Charming and individual child stories.....a book of pure delight, alike for children and grown-ups."—*Daily Mail*.

"A thoroughly sound gift-book for a healthy and vigorous boy.....Eddy is a little hero to be loved."—*Liverpool Post*.

THE  
DEATH OF VIRGIL.

A Dramatic Narrative.

By T. H. WARREN,

Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

Crown 8vo, 3s. net.

"A theme that is of peculiar attraction to a scholar and poet.....Dr. Warren's treatment has both skill and dignity, and is altogether worthy of the august theme.....Dr. Warren reveals with admirable art the varying working of the poet's mind."—*Westminster Gazette*.

"There is nothing ponderous or oppressive about this slender volume.....The writer takes Virgil's thoughts and makes them his own. He translates them into something which is at once old and new, endowing them, as it were, with a second youth and a fresh illumination."—*Spectator*.

MR. A. C. BENSON'S MOST  
SUCCESSFUL VOLUMES.

A Cheaper Edition, 5s. net each.

THE HOUSE OF QUIET. 12th Impression.  
THE THREAD OF GOLD. 6th Impression.

"These sketches are done with a delicate sympathy, with observation, and with an amused quiet humour which has great charm....very attractive, sweet, and human. This is a book out of the common."—*Athenæum*.  
"The author of 'The House of Quiet' has now given us a delightful successor....full of much literary charm."—*Daily Telegraph*.

## MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

By Major LEONARD DARWIN,  
Author of 'Municipal Trade' and 'Bimetallism.'

Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

Four Lectures delivered at Harvard University, discussing in a popular manner the advantages and disadvantages of Municipal Ownership, as Municipal Trade is called in the United States.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street, W.

MESSRS. LONGMANS & CO.'S  
LIST.THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF  
ENGLAND.

Edited by the Rev. W. HUNT, LL.D., and  
REGINALD LANE POOLE, M.A. Ph.D.  
12 vols. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net each volume, or to  
Subscribers, 4l. net for the Set.

\*\* Vols. I., II., III., IV., V., VII., X., XI.,  
and XII. are Now Ready.

THE FOLLOWING NEW VOLUME  
(being Vol. XII.) IS JUST PUBLISHED.

Price 7s. 6d. net.

THE REIGN OF  
QUEEN VICTORIA

By SIDNEY LOW, M.A.

(Formerly Lecturer on History at  
King's College, London) and  
LLOYD C. SANDERS, B.A.

## THE KING OVER THE WATER.

By A. SHIELD and ANDREW LANG.

With 4 Portraits and 3 other Illustrations. 8vo, 15s. net.  
This is a life of the Prince known as the "Old Pretender." The book is written entirely without party spirit; a plain setting forward of the facts of his life as revealed in the written testimony of his own letters, and in the authentic accounts of those who knew him.

ENGLAND IN THE  
SEVEN YEARS' WAR.  
A STUDY IN COMBINED STRATEGY.

By JULIAN S. CORBETT, LL.M.,

Lecturer in History to the Royal Naval War College.  
2 vols. 8vo, 21s. net.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

DRAKE AND THE TUDOR NAVY. With  
a History of the Rise of England as a Maritime Power.  
With Portraits, Illustrations, and Maps. 2 vols. crown  
8vo, 16s.

THE SUCCESSORS OF DRAKE. With  
4 Portraits (2 Photogravures) and 12 Maps and Plans.  
8vo, 21s.

ENGLAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN:  
a Study of the Rise and Influence of British Power  
within the Straits, 1600-1713. 2 vols. 8vo, 24s. net.

## MARSHAL TURENNE.

By the AUTHOR of

'A LIFE OF SIR KENELM DIGBY,' &amp;c.

With an Introduction by  
Brigadier-General FRANCIS LLOYD, C.B. D.S.O.

With numerous Illustrations. 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.  
This is an attempt by a civilian to tell the story of one of the greatest generals of the seventeenth century. The descriptions of Turenne's military proceedings are taken, as far as was possible, from the best authorities on the subject. Many illustrations will be found from contemporary portraits, as well as plans of battles from an early French edition of Ramsay's 'Life of Turenne,' and maps of the countries in which those battles were fought.

A HISTORY OF  
THE LIFE OF COLONEL  
NATHANIEL WHETHAM,

a Forgotten Soldier of the Civil Wars.

By CATHERINE DURNING WHETHAM and  
WILLIAM CECIL DAMPIER WHETHAM,  
M.A. F.R.S., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.

With 6 Maps and Plans, and 10 other Illustrations.  
8vo, 8s. 6d. net.

Colonel Whetham was a Dorset man, who during the Civil War and Commonwealth was Governor successively of Northampton and Portsmouth, and a Member of the Council of State for Scotland. An intimate friend of General Monk, he played a notable part in the military and political changes of 1659 which led to the restoration of the Monarchy in 1660.

LONGMANS, GREEN &amp; CO.

39, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

## MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

VOL. I. JUST PUBLISHED.

### THE EVERSLEY TENNYSON.

Annotated by ALFRED LORD TENNYSON. Edited by HALLAM LORD TENNYSON. Vol. I. POEMS. With Portrait. Globe 8vo, 4s. net.

BY LORD ACTON.

### THE HISTORY OF FREEDOM,

AND OTHER ESSAYS. Edited, with an Introduction, by JOHN NEVILLE FIGGIS, M.A., and REGINALD VERE LAURENCE, M.A. 8vo, 10s. net.

### HISTORICAL ESSAYS AND STUDIES.

Edited, with an Introduction, by the Same. 8vo, 10s. net.

### LEAVES FROM THE NOTEBOOKS OF LADY DOROTHY NEVILL.

With Portraits. 8vo, 15s. net.

### WILLIAM ALLINGHAM:

A DIARY. With Portraits. 8vo, 12s. net.

THIRD IMPRESSION NOW READY.

### THE MAN-EATERS OF TSAVO

By Lieut.-Col. J. H. PATTERSON, D.S.O. With Illustrations. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

### THE BRUSHWOOD BOY.

By RUDYARD KIPLING. With Illustrations in Colour by F. H. TOWNSEND. 8vo, 6s.

### HIGHWAYS & BYWAYS IN KENT.

By WALTER JERROLD. Illustrated by HUGH THOMSON. Extra crown 8vo, 6s.

### SILAS MARNER.

By GEORGE ELIOT. With Illustrations in Colour and Black and White by HUGH THOMSON. Crown 8vo, 6s. [Cranford Series.]

### CRANFORD.

With Coloured Illustrations by HUGH THOMSON. Extra crown 8vo, 5s. net.

### MR. MARION CRAWFORD'S CHRISTMAS CAROL.

### THE LITTLE CITY OF HOPE.

2s. 6d. net.

### IS MARS HABITABLE?

A Critical Examination of PROF. PERCIVAL LOWELL'S BOOK 'MARS AND ITS CANALS,' with an Alternative Explanation. By ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, F.R.S. With Map. Extra crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

### APHORISMS AND REFLECTIONS FROM THE WORKS OF T. H. HUXLEY.

Selected by HENRIETTA A. HUXLEY. Pott 8vo, 3s. 6d. net; also cloth elegant, 2s. 6d. net; limp leather, 3s. 6d. net. [Golden Treasury Series.]

### MACMILLAN'S GUIDE TO EGYPT AND THE SUDAN.

Including a Description of the Route through Uganda to Mombasa. With 58 Maps and Plans. Third Edition. With new Appendix (1907), 5s. net.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., London.

## HURST & BLACKETT'S LIST.

### RECENT 6/- NOVELS.

SECOND IMPRESSION NOW READY.

MRS. B. M. CROKER'S  
NEW INDIAN NOVEL.

### THE COMPANY'S SERVANT.

"In the long list of Mrs. Croker's novels which treat of life in India, English and native, civil and military, we do not find one that surpasses her latest in interest, vivacity, and the not common gift of pleasantness."—*World*.

RICHARD WHITEING'S NEW WORK.

### ALL MOONSHINE.

"Mr. Whiteing invests his theme with his familiar distinction of style, and enriches it with the treasures of a poetic imagination."—*Spectator*.

SECOND IMPRESSION NEARLY READY.

DOLF WYLLARDE'S NEW NOVEL.

### MAFOOTA.

With 8 Illustrations.

"Miss Wyllarde handles the setting of her story with admirable breadth and effect... she can be trusted to produce her pictures in vivid well-chosen words."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY.—SERAPHICA.

MISS BRADDON.—HER CONVICT.

"RITA."—A MAN OF NO IMPORTANCE.

ADA CAMBRIDGE (Second Impression).—THE ETERNAL FEMINE.

HON. MRS. HENNIKER.—OUR FATAL SHADOWS.

EDWIN PUGH.—THE SHUTTLECOCK.

M. URQUHART.—OUR LADY OF THE MISTS.

A. V. DUTTON.—LOVE WITHOUT WINGS.

GERTRUDE PAGE.—LOVE IN THE WILDERNESS.

HELEN PROTHERO LEWIS.—THE RUDDER AND THE ROCK.

CONSTANTINE RALLI.—THE STRANGE STORY OF FALCONER THRING.

E. R. PUNSHON.—THE MYSTERY OF LADY ISOBEL.

MADAME ALBANESI (Third Impression).—THE STRONGEST OF ALL THINGS.

### EDNA LYALL'S NOVELS.

DONOVAN: a Modern Englishman.

WE TWO.

KNIGHT ERRANT.

IN THE GOLDEN DAYS.

WON BY WAITING.

A HARDY NORSEMAN.

TO RIGHT THE WRONG.

IN SPIKE OF ALL.

In a new artistic binding, each 1 vol., crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

W. W. JACOBS' LATEST VOLUME.

SHORT CRUISES. Illustrated by WILL OWEN. Price 3s. 6d.

JEROME K. JEROME.

THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK. Price 2s. 6d.

THE OLD FRENCH PROFESSOR. By ALFRED MURRAY. Five Illustrations by A. PEARSE. Price 3s. 6d.

### ACROSS WIDEST AFRICA.

By HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR.

Being an Account of the Author's recent Journey from the Red Sea to Timbuctu. Illustrated with about 100 Reproductions of Photographs. In 2 vols. royal 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 2l. 2s. net.

"Mr. Landor is not only an acute observer, but can write a vivid account of his impressions and experiences. The book is well seasoned with adventures, is exceptionally interesting by reason of the light it throws on the customs and characteristics of the tribes whom the author encountered on his journey. A thoroughly entertaining book of travel, well illustrated."—*Truth*.

HURST & BLACKETT, LIMITED,  
182, High Holborn, W.C.

## NOTABLE BOOKS of the Year

Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

### FORTY SINGING SEAMEN, AND OTHER POEMS.

By ALFRED NOYES.

Author of 'Drake: An English Epic,' 'The Forest of Wild Thyme,' 'The Flower of Old Japan.'

"Mr. Alfred Noyes is one of those younger poets of the day whose work makes us look with confidence to the future of poetry. He has at once the richness and the daring of youth, and though here and there in rhythm or epithet he reminds us of the great masters, he has so markedly the qualities of spontaneity and individuality that he may be looked to to carry on worthily the tradition of our great line of singers. The 'echoes' are such as we must always expect in the earlier work of the master of any art. Mr. Noyes has made himself laureate of 'our heritage the sea'—is he not greatly daring in giving us a full epic on the subject of Drake?—and in his new volume, besides the title-poem, he has other pieces inspired by this peculiarly national subject. Lyrics, narrative, and patriotic poems make up the volume."—*Daily Telegraph*.

With Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 21s. net.

### IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF MARCO POLO:

Being the Account of a Journey Overland from Simla to Peking.

By Major CLARENCE DALRYMPLE BRUCE,  
Late Commanding the Chinese Regiment of Infantry.

"This excellent book should appeal to a considerable public. Many matters of serious concern to us as a nation are mentioned with moderation and restraint."—*Athenæum*.  
"There is no page or passage in the book that could be skipped."—*Westminster Gazette*.

With 150 Illustrations, Maps, and Sketches.  
Demy 8vo, 21s. net.

### THE MARCHES OF HINDUSTAN.

The Record of a Journey in Thibet, Trans-Himalayan India, Chinese Turkestan, Russian Turkestan, and Persia.

By DAVID FRASER, Author of 'A Modern Campaign.'

"An uncommonly entertaining book of travels."—*Spectator*.  
"One of the cheeriest and most agreeable books of travel of the year. It records a remarkable and unusually interesting journey."—*Times*.  
"No other volume with which we are acquainted contains such admirable and life-like representations of Thibetan people."—*Athenæum*.  
"One of the best books of travel that have appeared for a long time."—*Scotsman*.  
"A most attractive book."—*Yorkshire Post*.

### POEMS AND BALLADS OF GOETHE.

Translated by Prof. AYTOUN, D.C.L., and Sir THEODORE MARTIN, K.C.B. K.C.V.O.

With New Introduction by Sir T. MARTIN. 6s. net.

"A rare thing in literature—a good translation."—*Glasgow News*.

"A literary event that should not be overlooked."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

### NEPENTHES.

By FLORENCE HAYLLAR. 6s.

"It is seldom that a novel by an unknown writer has made such a strong impression."—*Tribune*.  
"As strange a tale of passion and wrath and gloom as we have read since 'The Master of Ballantrae'."—*Times*.

"Told with remarkable ability... charged throughout with an almost electrical sense of mystery."—*Daily Telegraph*.

### MUGGINS OF THE MODERN SIDE.

By EDMUND SELLAR.

"All boys will like 'Muggins of the Modern Side.' Not a few of their fathers will find pleasure in it, and wise mothers not a little profit. So it should have a large sale."—*Westminster Gazette*.

WM. BLACKWOOD & SONS,  
Edinburgh and London.

T  
W  
O  
  
N  
O  
T  
A  
B  
L  
E  
  
N  
O  
V  
E  
L  
S



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1907.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND .. ..	789
THE THEORY OF GOOD AND EVIL.. ..	790
THE PENTLAND EDITION OF STEVENSON .. ..	791
G. A. HENTY .. ..	792
THE SCOTS IN SWEDEN .. ..	792
NEW NOVELS (Mr. Strudge; A Modern Orson; The Unpardonable Sin; Mid Pleasures and Palaces; The Wine of Life; The Lord of Latimer Street; Captain Vivanti's Pursuit; The Northern Iron; The Light Eternal) .. ..	793-794
VERSE OLD AND NEW .. ..	795
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (The Gentlest Art; Leading American Soldiers; Secret History of the English Occupation of Egypt; Books in the House; Rambles and Studies in Greece; The Life of the Fields; New Universal Library; Muses' Library; World's Classics; Who's Who; Carlton Classics; The Neolith) .. ..	797-798
NOTES FROM CAMBRIDGE; THE ADVANCED HISTORICAL TEACHING (LONDON) FUND; SALES .. ..	798-800
LIST OF NEW BOOKS .. ..	800
LITERARY GOSSIP .. ..	801
SCIENCE—LORD KELVIN; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP .. ..	803-805
FINE ARTS—MR. DAY ON ENAMELLING; WINTER EXHIBITION AT MESSRS. TOOTH'S; THE ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZES; SALE; GOSSIP .. ..	808-806
MUSIC—BREITHOVEN DISCOVERIES; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK .. ..	807
DRAMA—THE TENTH OF AUGUST; PETER PAN .. ..	808
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS .. ..	808

LITERATURE

*The Political History of England.*—Vol. XII. 1837-1901. By Sidney Low and Lloyd C. Sanders. (Longmans & Co.)

THE editors of 'The Political History of England' in twelve volumes have given an important, but perhaps an impossible task to the competent writers who now produce the history of Queen Victoria's reign. That there is need for such a book, if history so recent as that of the last quarter of a century can be written, we feel sure. It is said, perhaps with truth, that the average Englishman of cultivation knows less of the Victorian period generally than he does of the days of Julius Cæsar. The earlier part of the reign is suitable for history, but Mr. Sidney Low and his colleague had not, we fear, the opportunity of reading 'The Letters of Queen Victoria' before they finished their task, and the change of view as to the relations of the King of England and his Cabinet, following on the publication of Lord Esher's work, is complete. When we reviewed Mr. Morley's 'Life of Gladstone' we pointed out that he was dealing with a career of which the beginning was fit for historic treatment, while the latter part was not.

Our reviews in the present year of the fourth, fifth, and seventh volumes of this 'History of England' have concerned books in which periods were covered by considerable writers with success as great as could be hoped for in a condensation, necessarily disappointing to those whose reading has made them familiar with the topics treated. The present volume cannot be reviewed in the same fashion; for it deals almost

exclusively with matters concerning which every reader thinks he has some knowledge, and has certainly some opinion, wise or foolish. The authors have striven with vigour to be impartial, and have succeeded; but it is difficult indeed for them to avoid falling here and there into a mere catalogue of events by dates.

In the years before the Crimean War the authors, of course, follow received tradition as it stood before a fuller publication of the Queen's letters extended an impression gathered from the life of Granville by Lord Fitzmaurice. The truth, as we now know, had been told by Stockmar; but it had been rejected by *The Athenæum*, as by all writers of the period. It is still taught in every constitutional history that doctrines are universally acknowledged to which Stockmar's facts ran counter, and Stockmar has been virtually ignored, as a busybody who thought himself important. It is now impossible to pretend that the relations of Palmerston with Queen Victoria are otherwise than superficially viewed in all books written before Lord Esher's publication. We repeat that, subject to the difficulties in their way, Mr. Sidney Low and Mr. Lloyd Sanders have done well; and there is hardly a line that is absolutely incorrect.

To state that the account of the relations between the United Kingdom and France during the middle years of the existence of the Monarchy of July is less full than we should wish, is only to express regret that in one volume all the fields that present themselves for examination cannot be covered. The historical importance of the invention by Louis Philippe and Prince Albert of the modern *entente cordiale* can hardly be exaggerated. The violent ups and downs in the relations of the two Powers, which went from public demonstration of love to threats of war, and back again, at least twice each way, within a few years, illustrate the similar change in our relations with Louis Napoleon from 1855 to 1859 and from 1859 to 1860. To trace the bearing of these curious facts upon present and future relations is a tempting theme, but space forbade any attempt by our authors to embark on it in their pages.

It is no complaint against editors or writers, under difficulties which we fully understand, to say that the general reader, for whom the volume is chiefly intended, will be puzzled by many necessary allusions. In the account of the Sonderbund it is, for example, stated that Prussia, though Protestant, leaned towards the Catholic cantons of Switzerland "on account of its rights over Neuchâtel"—by the way, a fiercely Protestant canton. Those rights might easily have produced a European war on two occasions. They did not, and they are not within our authors' limited subject. The allusion will be found unintelligible, but such difficulties are unavoidable. In the same paragraph a brief account of Palmerston's destruction of Saldanha's dictatorship in Portugal has this interest of the moment—that it reminds us how

different is the "correct" non-intervention of both British parties now from Palmerston's support everywhere of national freedom.

We have read with special care the account given of Canadian affairs, and may express the satisfaction with which we note its impartiality. One happy phrase is worth quoting, and worthy of the volume issued by Prof. Hugh Egerton in the same week in which this history appeared. It describes the illustration, by the correspondence between Lord Grey as Secretary of State and Lord Elgin as Governor-General, of "Grey's innate rectitude"; but it rightly describes his treatment of colonial affairs as "dogmatic."

Our authors are not strictly on their own ground where they find themselves forced to deal with the origin of the war of 1870. Their remarks have not been based upon the latest authorities, and yield the usual outside view of the facts. They describe the smouldering antagonism between France and Prussia after 1866 as "ready to be fanned into flame." This is true; but what is more important, and not directly stated, is that both sides were long preparing for war: Moltke and Bismarck in the ordinary fashion; Louis Napoleon by means of alliances only. The result was that the imperial dreamer made a military alliance in circumstances such as to prevent it from taking effect, and refused to pay the price for the other alliance which he desired, and in the possibility of which he to the last believed. The rupture was on the part of Germany (as the authors, indeed, point out) "long prepared"; but the means taken could no more be concealed from France than could the Franco-Austrian military convention be concealed from Prussia. The book assumes, as do the authorities mainly relied on (now mostly out of date), that the Hohenzollern candidature was first decided in the spring of 1870; whereas what was long suspected is now known, namely, that France had prevented by action at Berlin the same candidature in 1869, and had known of it on two other occasions—the first in 1868. Where they reach the end of the subject the authors state that it was "the condition to which France was reduced" that "encouraged Russia to" denounce the Black Sea clause. This is hardly the case, inasmuch as France attached no importance to the clause, and the arrangement for its denunciation had been made between Russia and Prussia at the beginning of the war. One of the few complaints that can be made in respect of brevity concerns the volunteer movement of 1859, which even in the most condensed treatment of the Victorian epoch deserved longer comment. Among other criticism of secondary points we may note the insufficiency, as we think it, of the abbreviations adopted in the generally accurate, but somewhat confusing table of "The Cabinets of the Reign."

That the accounts of the franchises in various Reform Bills are equally un-

intelligible to the expert and the general reader is natural: it is always so. It may perhaps be said with truth that no one living knows and is always capable of exactly stating the conditions of the franchise. We fail, however, to see why it should be written that by the Bill of 1884 the service franchise was created "for the English boroughs." If it was created for anything, it was for the counties, inasmuch as the explanation given was that this new franchise was intended to meet the case of the Scotch shepherds. In the long run the paragraph becomes correct by means of an explanation that the newly created franchise was made general; but the confusion to the reader is increased by this treatment. If it was necessary to explain that the Lords struck out of the Bill the provision abolishing disqualification by receipt of medical relief, it should have been added that the matter was soon dealt with by a special Act.

The various paper annexations of parts of New Guinea are also the subject of a description far from clear. Among other points that should be revised is the statement that the principal Queensland annexation concerned only the southern part of the island as contrasted with the northern coast. Half the island was Dutch all along; but Queensland at one moment proclaimed an annexation of the other half, both north and south.

The treatment of the Home Rule controversy is singularly impartial, as is that of "Majuba" and Khartoum. All of them are subject to the consideration that the real facts are not known and the matters dealt with as yet not susceptible of treatment by history. A foot-note on Gordon, for example, asserts directly that Lord Wolseley urged an earlier start. In the documents already published there exists sufficient doubt, we think, to disprove this statement. The account of Gordon's instructions fails to bring out the essential fact that they were his own; and that the alteration condemned as the act of the Khedive, or of those at Cairo who "laid upon" Gordon the duties of Governor-General of the Soudan, was Gordon's act. In the matter of Home Rule the latest available authorities have been consulted, but, as *The Athenæum* pointed out in reviewing Mr. Winston Churchill's 'Life of Lord Randolph Churchill,' the story told—frankly and truthfully, of course—by Sir M. Hicks-Beach is vitiated by the equally demonstrable fact that there was much of which that Chief Secretary was not informed.

We congratulate the authors and editors upon a volume marred only by the obvious difficulties which we have named.

*The Theory of Good and Evil.* By Hastings Rashdall, D.Litt. 2 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THIS is a work of which a good deal is likely to be heard in the lecture-rooms of our Universities for some time to come. A new discussion upon really systematic

lines of the bases of our moral judgments has for some time been wanted. The special merits of the well-known works of Henry Sidgwick and T. H. Green involve certain marked limitations, and these limitations have been yearly making themselves more prominent. Mr. Rashdall describes his theory as Ideal Utilitarianism; but this epithet by itself conveys no meaning whatever, as, indeed, he shrewdly suspects. The theory itself in its immediate meaning is, however, intelligible enough:—

"The true criterion of Morality is the tendency of an act to promote a Well-being or *eudaimonia* which includes many other good things besides pleasure, among which Virtue is the greatest. The value of these elements in human life is determined by the Practical Reason intuitively immediately or (if we like to say so) *a priori*. All moral judgements are ultimately judgements as to the intrinsic worth or value of some element in consciousness or life."

This doctrine is at once teleological and non-hedonistic. It makes clear that we judge acts by their consequences, while denying that pleasure is the sole consequence which gives acts worth. It makes clear, too, that the end is the well-being of human society.

Such a doctrine, however, takes us but a very little way. When Mr. Rashdall tells us that his was the view of Plato and Aristotle and of all the older English moralists, we are not exactly impressed. Until the definition of the content of the moral criterion or law is attempted, and the question raised, Wherein precisely does human well-being consist? much agreement may be looked for in the most hostile camps. Whether they enunciate a categorical imperative or define the end of conduct, most moralists are endeavouring after a principle which shall be capable of application (at least notionally) to any concrete case, and which shall be justified when so applied by being, broadly, in accordance with the judgments of common sense. Of course there have always been some forms of theory which have no such hope of stating what the end of conduct is. Intuitionism, for example, contrives by its special doctrine of our means of knowing the right to get along very well without any such unifying principle; and although Mr. Rashdall is not by any means to be classed as a member of this school, he has this important feature in common with them. He can tell you what right is not, e.g., it is not happiness, it is not to be found in Kant's well-known formula. But as a theory of ethics in the usual sense—asking and answering the question what right is—Mr. Rashdall's volumes are covered over with these two solemn words *non possumus*. They are covered over also, it is true, by a certain amount of talk about the ideal life as the end of conduct, and about the interdependence of its different elements; but when Mr. Rashdall is really clear, it is impossible to escape the conviction that, if his principles are sound, the content of the moral criterion is not definable, and it is certain that he has not defined it.

Now this question of the moral end, and whether it is possible to express it by some formula which (like the Utilitarian) should give it a real meaning, is of great importance to any theory which professes to be teleological. Given an end of conduct, the means which subserve it get a value as such, and their value can be justified by their efficiency to promote it. But if the end is not stateable, the detail of duty cannot be shown to have worth by means of it. What is right is in Mr. Rashdall's view known to be so by judgments of value. All questions of ultimate ends are really incapable of argument. We intuitively or instinctively judge that to get intoxicated is degrading and wrong, and many such judgments cannot be rested upon a balancing of pleasure and pain, but are as certain and as sound as those which can be justified by the Utilitarian canon. Mr. Rashdall's criticism of Utilitarianism proceeds upon two main lines. The first line is a series of objections to any placing of the moral end in one aspect (pleasure-pain) of our mental life. The second line consists in a more familiar kind of argument. It tries to show that many things are clearly wrong, and very wrong, although there is no reason to believe that they tend to diminish the total sum of pleasure—indeed, although they tend to increase it. Take a Spanish bullfight, for example. Mr. Rashdall argues strenuously that this cannot be condemned upon Utilitarian grounds. But it is thoroughly and hopelessly wrong to have such exhibitions. Why? There seems to be no *why*, according to Mr. Rashdall. Judgments of value are against it, and that is all. He points out that different kinds and aims of conduct "hang together," as it were. The Practical Reason, with its many judgments of value on particular acts and things, could not have one of its judgments reversed or overruled without in some way—more or less clearly—affecting the whole ideal life to which it points. But when he criticizes Utilitarianism Mr. Rashdall's imagination fails him in this very respect. His concrete cases are none of them successful. Indeed, the reader who runs can see that if bullfighting is really wrong, it is wrong, in the end, for just the Utilitarian reason, and that it is only because of a defective working-out of all the consequences of such things, of a clear failure to remember the solidarity of the moral life, that Mr. Rashdall's argument can get on at all. One might, indeed, maintain—many Spaniards presumably would—that bullfights are a valuable national asset on the whole—something like cricket in England, let us say—and are justifiable in spite of the pain and death brought upon animals, in the same way that all who are not vegetarians would justify their carnivorous practice. That, however, is not Mr. Rashdall's point—for him it is wrong; but he thinks that Utilitarianism cannot be shown to justify this condemnation.

This being his attitude to Utilitarianism, there are two great difficulties in Mr.



Rashdall's path. These are both stated very fully and fairly, and the answers to them which Mr. Rashdall has given must bear the brunt of all really important criticism of his book. The first arises from the utter absence of any common denominator among the things which are judged by the reason to have values. All ends compete. At any moment choice may be necessary between two things, both of which reason announces to have absolute worth, i.e., to have worth for their own sake and in themselves. If veracity and benevolence would point us in different directions when we are called upon to answer a sick person who inquires as to what the doctor says about his chances of recovery, the Utilitarian can solve the problem. Neither principle has value in his view, except in so far as it promotes the Utilitarian end. But Mr. Rashdall has a more difficult task by far. Our judgments of value are also judgments of comparative value. We know that pleasure is a good, and that virtue is a good, and that virtue is a higher good than pleasure. In all cases we have to follow the higher good. There are, as we understand Mr. Rashdall, an indefinite and inexhaustible number of things of which the moral reason tells us that they have value in themselves. But all values are commensurable, and practice depends on taking their comparative measures. This can be done sufficiently to make the right generally clear. There are doubtful cases on any theory; and on questions of casuistry any one may go wrong. The one thing all ultimate "ends" have in common is "value." Mr. Rashdall does not find their respective values by finding out how far they participate in or possess any other quality, attribute, or feature whatsoever. If he did, he would be treating them no longer as ultimate ends. The same reason which tells us that they are ends in themselves tells us from time to time, and in the midst of life, which is the greater.

The other difficulty which Mr. Rashdall meets is this. These immediate judgments are admittedly often wrong. At least, if we are not saying one thing and meaning another when we speak of immediate or intuitive judgments of value, we must admit that positive morality varies within the widest limits. The worth of things now thought valuable has been denied, or never suspected, by many civilizations or non-civilizations. The relative worth of things is even more a matter of the historical kaleidoscope. Does not this show how impossible it is to rest a philosophy of life upon such a basis as is here laid down? Now Mr. Rashdall is not willingly a sceptic or a misologist, and he argues strongly against a certain tendency in this direction which Prof. Taylor has set on foot. The sum and substance of our author's answer to this second difficulty is simply that we do not doubt that the truths of mathematics are both real and knowable because some savages cannot learn to count and all schoolboys make mistakes. The moral

reason is just as trustworthy as the same reason when it deals with mathematics.

It will be evident that these two difficulties (which Mr. Rashdall has in no way shirked) are not of the kind which admits of easy solution or summary treatment. The book discusses so many problems that there is some danger of the outlines of Mr. Rashdall's ethical theory—which is in essence very simple, and does not take us very far—getting somewhat blurred. The last section is devoted to the wider problems of metaphysics, but is much stronger in its criticisms than in construction, and will not, we think, attract that degree of attention which the earlier portion is safe to command.

*The Works of R. L. Stevenson. Vols. XVII.-XX. Pentland Edition. Edited by Edmund Gosse. (Cassell & Co.)*

WITH the issue of these four volumes the "Pentland Edition" of Stevenson's works is completed, and Mr. Gosse has fulfilled the task he undertook. We must congratulate him on the termination of his labours. He accepted a difficult position in agreeing to edit a rival to the well-known "Edinburgh Edition" of Mr. Sidney Colvin. But he has brought such taste, tact, and knowledge to his work that choice between the two editions becomes extremely difficult; and we can imagine that many readers would prefer the later. There is, fortunately, room for both in the multitude of Stevenson's admirers. Mr. Gosse's edition is fuller than its predecessor, containing many items which are absent from the "Edinburgh Edition"—one whole story, 'The Body-snatcher,' a number of poems, four essays, and a miscellany under various heads. On the other hand, the "Edinburgh Edition" contains the 'Vailima Letters.' The sundry illustrations, representative of Stevenson's life and friends, have been an interesting feature of the later edition which has had the advantage of the supervision of Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, Stevenson's stepson.

The contents of the last volumes include the South Sea travels; the political correspondence from Samoa; 'The Ebb Tide'; the fragments 'Weir of Hermiston,' 'The Great North Road,' and 'The Young Chevalier'; 'St. Ives,' finished by Mr. Quiller-Couch; 'Juvenilia,' 'Fables,' and an account of the Davos Press. Mr. Gosse informs us that Stevenson was never satisfied with his narrative 'In the South Seas' and had doubts as to the style. Certainly the papers were coldly received from the first, and possibly the explanation suggested by Mr. Colvin, that the personal and impersonal elements were not successfully combined, accounted for this. If we remember aright, the periodical which purchased the serial rights published instalments only fitfully, and at last discontinued them altogether—a singular fortune for any work from Stevenson's pen! 'The Ebb Tide' was received in some quarters with doubt and misgivings, but Stevenson "thought highly

of it," describing it graphically in a letter to Marcel Schwob as "a black, ugly, tramping, violent story, full of strange scenes and striking characters." We learn that the original design was altered: "Attwater was to be blinded with vitriol, and then return to England. The remainder of the action of the book was to take place in England, and chiefly in Bloomsbury, where the Herriicks lived."

This tale, we may supplement Mr. Gosse's note by saying, appeared serially in the summer of 1893, in *To-day*.

In regard to 'Weir of Hermiston,' Mr. Gosse attempts no advance on Mr. Colvin's lucid "note," which he reproduces. A famous critic has been heard to say that he looked forward in a Valhalla of the future to reading the end of three novels—'Denis Duval,' 'Edwin Drood,' and this magnificent torso of Stevenson's. It is almost certain that in 'Weir of Hermiston' Stevenson was finding his way to the modern novel. We cannot understand why Mr. Gosse states that the secret of 'The Great North Road' "is rashly and prematurely divulged." We should like a further explication of this remark from him, if he would be so indulgent. Again, what "scene in it" was used for 'Kidnapped'?

The only point that calls for notice in 'St. Ives' is the news that Stevenson, prostrate with influenza and forbidden to speak, dictated fifteen pages by the deaf-and-dumb alphabet. It is just such a feat as would have appealed to his nature. Another characteristic is exemplified in his war correspondence, published here for the first time. The whole chapter dealing with 'Stevenson at Play' will be hilariously received by the true Stevensonian. Every line in it is symptomatic. Stevenson, while at Bournemouth, used to plan a Kriegspiel which extended widely and wildly into the recesses of the New Forest. We note that Mr. Gosse thinks the essay on the Charity Bazaar dates much later than the author's eighteenth year. In the last volume we rejoice to see the 'Moral Emblems,' for the inclusion of which we had previously expressed a hope. To the understanding of Stevenson's character we conceive this delightful addition to be essential. Almost all of it is included in the "Edinburgh Edition," but is nowhere else accessible. We dare quote only one inimitable emblem:—

Industrious pirate, see him sweep  
The lonely bosom of the deep,  
And daily the horizon scan  
From Hatteras to Matapan,  
Be sure, before that pirate's old,  
He will have made a pot of gold,  
And will retire from all his labours  
And be respected by his neighbours.  
*You also scan your life's horizon  
For all that you can clap your eyes on.*

Our parting from this admirable edition seems a fitting occasion to put on record Mr. Lloyd Osbourne's account of the collaboration between his stepfather and himself. He contributes a prefatory introduction to 'The Ebb Tide' discovering this.

Mr. Lloyd Osbourne's name appears in conjunction with Stevenson's on the title-

pages of 'The Wrong Box,' 'The Wrecker,' and 'The Ebb Tide.' In the seventh volume of this edition we were informed that "'The Wrong Box' was more mine [Mr. Osbourne's] as a whole than either 'The Wrecker' or 'The Ebb Tide.'" 'The Wrong Box' was written in 1887, when Mr. Osbourne was seventeen years old. 'The Wrecker' and 'The Ebb Tide' were apparently both begun in 1889, when he was nineteen. Mr. Osbourne in his statement says:—

"It is a pleasure to me to recall that the early part of both 'The Wrecker' and 'The Ebb Tide' was almost entirely my own; so also were the storm scenes of the *Norah Creina*; so also the fight on *The Flying Scud*; so also the inception of Huish's scheme, the revelation of it to his companions, his landing on the atoll with the bottle of vitriol in his breast. On the other hand, the Paris portion of 'The Wrecker' was all Stevenson's, as well as the concluding chapters of both the *South Sea* books."

Stevenson's responsibility for the Paris portion of 'The Wrecker' may certainly be claimed for him by those who are aware that the leading incident was taken from an episode in the life of his cousin, the late R. A. M. Stevenson. It will, however, astonish most people to learn that the vivid and horrible picture of the fight on the *Flying Scud* is not from Stevenson's hand. As we have pointed out before, the writing is unmistakably Stevenson's throughout, which Mr. Osbourne seems to admit. His elucidation of the collaboration therefore, is not so explicit as it seems at first sight.

George Alfred Henty. By G. Manville Fenn. (Blackie & Son.)

THE "fighting penman" was a product of the Victorian age, as the scholar-soldier of the Elizabethan. Of the first class Henty was an excellent type; and what gave him his power over the generations of boys for whom he wrote after his active days were passed was the truth of detail he had acquired by actual experience. His biographer complains that few facts of Henty's private life are obtainable, as his letters were never subjective; but Mr. Fenn has succeeded in constructing from the foreign correspondence, and such details of his school and college life as are known, a vivid portrait of the man. Curiously, one who in manhood was an athlete of exceptional power was reared with difficulty, by the aid, or in spite of, drugs from the family medicine-chest, a great institution in the first part of last century. Westminster and Caius turned him out a good waterman and boxer; and he had the Westminster grounding in Terence, which made colloquial Latin a key to modern tongues. His love of promiscuous reading dated from his invalid childhood, and he seems to have been a naturalist through the environment of his Kentish home, and the kind offices of a scientific grandfather. Early experiences of mining, and the insight into hospital work he acquired as a commissariat officer in the Crimea and in

Italy, added some of the qualifications of the engineer and the doctor to one who in physical endurance, power of observation, tact, and influence over men, was already well qualified for his calling. With regard to the last-mentioned gift, his short way with the navvies to whom he was "ganger" on a military railway is notable. If a man was refractory, he would pay him off and discharge him. The rebellious one always indulged in flowing language, when the "boss" had it out with nature's weapons. The result, we are told, was the invariable conversion of the offender.

On the whole, we obtain complete "assurance of a man." Patient, thoughtful, and brave to a fault (he once adventured himself in a Thames launch with H. M. Stanley on the surf-bound West African coast), he was a staunch comrade and a practical preacher of the elemental virtues. His enmity was reserved for "crooks" and windbags. The portraits in this book are expressive. "He had the warrior's look—the look of one who knows too much ever to be trivial."

His career as a war correspondent is well summarized. The Crimea, Italy in 1859 and during the War of Independence, the Abyssinian campaign, the Commune (his account of which fills perhaps the most vivid of his *Standard* letters), Ashanti, the Carlist war of 1874, "among the Turks" in 1876 (Henty had that respect for the Turkish private soldier that seems to be shared by all Englishmen who know him), complete his record. *The Standard* also employed him on the occasion of the King's visit to India in 1875, and at the opening of the Suez Canal. Of late years he edited the war correspondence for his paper, and from 1870 in increasing volume poured the long list of his books. His few novels made no mark, but his tales for boys will be his monument. The first of these, 'Facing Death,' was a mining story, a subject which always attracted him (his father was a mineowner) next to the camp and the sea. Thereafter he chose his field of boyish adventure from the by-ways of history or the great stores of his own experience.

This brings us to the secret of his popularity, attested amusingly by many a boyish letter he received. He wrote, for boys, with a knowledge of men. Clear and unaffected in style, his books were the result of much pains, and unmistakably serious in their recognition of the best lessons of the past. This his biographer and friend has clearly recognized—also that your boy does not like to be trifled with. Add that, as he truly says,

"Henty's sketch of the linesman or the trooper was as true as that of the mediæval Spaniard in his shabby cloak, the plump landlady of the inn, the bragging mountebank in questionable buskins, the adventurer ready to sell his sword to the highest bidder, or any other of the sometimes brilliant, sometimes lack-lustre company with whom he had to deal."

He never dealt in a love interest, and said he once made a boy of twelve kiss a girl

of eleven, but had a serious remonstrance from a Dissenting minister!

Altogether Mr. Fenn has successfully set before us a good Englishman who knew men and cities, but who "loved better to hear the lark sing than the mouse squeak," had much of the Viking in his composition, and to the end not a little of the boy.

*The Scots in Sweden.* By the late T. A. Fischer. Edited by John Kirkpatrick, LL.D. (Edinburgh, Schulze & Co.)

It is sad to think that Mr. Fischer died before the last volume of his trilogy on the Scot abroad was published, for some measure of appreciation of his immense labours was about all he had to expect as reward. To have produced 'The Scots in Germany' (1902) and 'The Scots in Eastern and Western Prussia' (1903) was for him an easy gratification of that passion for this country which has been often felt by foreigners—by Taine for the average man; and for the scholar by such men as Ten Brink, François Michel, and in our own time by Prof. Vinogradoff and M. Huchon, the biographer of Crabbe. But in dealing with the migration of the Scots to Sweden, Mr. Fischer had to learn one new language for the appraisal of people speaking another; yet so great was his enthusiasm for his adopted country—he had abandoned his own Christian names of Ernst Ludwig for "Thomas," after Carlyle, and "Alfred," after Tennyson—that he cheerfully set about his task at the age of sixty, and actually explored Sweden on a meagre pittance of 60*l.* His devotion is as heartening an example of love for scholarship as we can remember.

Mr. Fischer's latest labour had been anticipated by the short list of Scots soldiers in Sweden published in the 'Spottiswoode Miscellany' (iii. 384), and by M. Otto Donner, Professor of Sanskrit at Helsingfors, who wrote 'A Brief Sketch of the Scottish Families in Sweden and Finland' as a tribute to the tercentenary of Edinburgh University in 1884. Mr. Fischer, however, carried the work much further afield, producing a book exactly like its two predecessors, a storehouse of facts to consult rather than a book to read like Burton's classic 'Scot Abroad.' His investigation, moreover, is almost entirely carried on from the foreign side, with little reference to the emigrants' origins. It is rather unfortunate that Mr. Fischer's knowledge of Scots antiquarian literature was not more extensive, for he would then have been able to follow up many clues. Indeed, it might be urged that a thorough examination of the "Propinquity Registers" preserved in most Scots towns is the primary equipment for an investigation of the Scot abroad, because they make corroboration comparatively easy. When a Scot set out for the Continent, or gained some position there, he was supplied by his Town Council with a certificate or "birth brief." Not only was a copy of it preserved by the granters, but



also in many cases his descendants abroad still possess the copy he carried with him, so that the two documents may be in existence. That is what has happened with the family of Von Gordon-Coldwells of Laskowitz, West Prussia, to which, we believe, a counsel recently prominent, Dr. Adolf von Gordon, belongs. The old Spalding Club published some of these birth briefs; but the wealth of material, even in Aberdeen, has been only nibbled at, and might well attract the attention of the Scottish History Society in the case of all the Scots towns. Here is a typical (and unpublished) example:—

"1670, March 9.—In presence of Walter Robertson, one of the Baillies of the said burgh [of Aberdeen], It was judicially verified and proven by the depositions of Patrick Meldrum, sometime of Iden, and Andrew Aberdeen, burges of Aberdeen, That William Gordoun, now in Ellova in the kingdom of Polland, who went from this about 23 yeirs agoe, is the lauffull sone of Gilbert Gordoun, burges of Aberdeen, procreat betuixt him and Cristiane Lindsay, his spous, in the lauffull bond of matrimony; and that the said Gilbert Gordoun is the lau<sup>n</sup> sone of vmq<sup>n</sup> James Gordoun in Blackhillock, in the shyre of Aberdeen, procreat betuixt him and vmq<sup>n</sup> Elspet Chein, his spouse, in the bond of lau<sup>n</sup> matrimony; and that the said Cristiane Lindsay is the lau<sup>n</sup> daughter of vmq<sup>n</sup> William Lindsay, burges of Aberdeen, procreat betuixt him and Agnas Jamesone his spouse."

What became of William Gordoun, "now in Ellova"? That is the type of query suggested by the birth briefs; but laborious as Mr. Fischer's books are, they offer no solution, except by accident, which is surely unfortunate when an investigator so capable as he was on the very ground of their destination.

Mr. Fischer's limited knowledge of Scots antiquarianism is shown over and over again. For instance, if in dealing with Alexander Blackwell, the extraordinary adventurer who lost his head in Sweden, he had consulted Mr. P. J. Anderson's 'Fasti' (ii. 300), he would have found that Blackwell had been a student of Marischal College in 1722, and have avoided the vague statement that "when 16 he entered the University of Edinburgh, or Aberdeen." On the same page (162), he refers to the author of 'Eminent Men of Aberdeen' as "Em," instead of "James Bruce," but that is probably a printer's slip.

This limitation being admitted, Mr. Fischer's work as it stands is a minute illustration of that instinct for migration which has made the Scot, like the Irishman, a greater international than the sons of the predominant partner. The early antagonism of England, and the hospitality of the North Sea as compared with such landways as existed, were the two determining features of the exodus of the Scot to various European countries. In the case of Sweden, soldiering was the beckoning force, and Mr. Fischer shows that these services began long before Gustavus Adolphus welcomed the Scot to his fold. Indeed, the invasion of the Scot belongs to the legendary period of Swedish history, for tradition tells that

a host of "Skottarna" returned the compliment of many a Viking raid by a plundering expedition to the Bohus district. Precisely 400 years ago the King of Denmark hired a great number of men from Scotland—"swart tall folck," as the chronicler has it. Mr. Fischer traces various other levies, notably in the "Northern Seven Years' War" (1563-1570); and he shows that descendants of the Scoto-Swedes were fighting to some purpose as late as the beginning of the last century. There can be no doubt, however, that the Thirty Years' War was the great inviter, and made Sweden the gateway through which the Scots entered nearly every other European country, so that the section 'Militaria' rightly occupies by far the greater part of Mr. Fischer's volume. A chapter, 'Literaria,' is devoted to a mass of fascinating odds and ends; and we also get some curious details about the Scot as a merchant, represented even to this day by the big Göteborg firm of Carnegie & Co. Mr. Fischer cast into an appendix a series of valuable lists, notably one of Scottish names among the Swedish nobility. Some of these have undergone remarkable transformations, such as "Gahn" for Colquhoun, "Rob-sahm" for Robson and "Myhr" for Muir.

Surely 60l. was never spent to greater advantage than by Mr. Fischer, who produced this remarkable piece of work on that small allowance. It is a most valuable contribution to that history of Scots migration which is gradually being compiled, though in an unmethodical manner. In addition to Burton and to Mr. Fischer's own books, we have had Mr. Ferguson's painstaking Muster Rolls of the Scots Brigade in Holland; Father Forbes Leith's 'Scots Men-at-Arms in France'; and Michel's investigations into the Scots in France, and the influence of French on the Scots language. America has produced several books on the transatlantic migration of the Scot which took the place of European adventure. Russia remains to be done, but the language is certainly against the ordinary scholar. It is a task, however, that might be piously undertaken by such a man as Mr. W. S. Wilson, the Professor of English in the St. Petersburg University, who comes from the part of the country which sent the Laird of Auchleuchries, Field-Marshal Keith, Barclay de Tolly, and many another into the welter of Tsardom.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Mr. Strudge.* By Percy White. (Eveleigh Nash.)

MR. WHITE has written not a few entertaining novels, but none so clever as this. It is larger in design, more subtle in irony, more skilful in craftsmanship than any of his preceding books. The self-complacent Strudge is his own historian, and the unconscious ease with which he reveals his base nature is an excellent example of Mr. White's workmanship. Strudge, the precocious son of a green-

grocer, is sent by the "Pretorians"—a select body of social reformers bent on proving that class barriers can easily be destroyed—from a Board School to a "Pretorian" college to associate with "lads of suitable temperament selected from Eton." This experiment lends itself readily to Mr. White's gift of satire, and the development of the priggish boy into the sensual hypocrite is traced with a sure and lively touch. It is not exactly a pleasant book. Petronia, the daughter of one of the wealthiest of the "Pretorians," whom the self-seeking Strudge inveigles into a secret marriage, is the only gracious figure in the story. Its fault, from the artistic point of view, is its extreme cleverness. Such a man as Strudge could never have written it.

*A Modern Orson.* By John Lawrance Longstaffe. (Allen & Sons.)

A STORY is usually readable when it attempts to combine the realistic with the marvellous. Mr. Longstaffe had therefore a fair chance of success when he set himself the task of providing adventures for a betrothed gentleman deprived of memory by a Lethean liquid imbibed in the shop of its inventor, a Glasgow chemist. Of three imaginable effects of such a drug—idiocy, unconsciousness, or simple inability to utilize impressions received before drinking it—Mr. Longstaffe selects the one most difficult to exemplify in sustained narrative. The "modern Orson," whose real name is George Jeffrey, knows what it is to look at the world as if it were absolutely new. Such a situation is rich in poetic suggestion, and as some verses laden with emotional morality are ascribed to Jeffrey, it seems natural that his narrative should give us some idea of what it means to see the primary colours for the first time, to say nothing of human faces. Mr. Longstaffe, however, accentuates the grotesque, and forgets the poetic. His hero becomes disgustingly carnivorous, and makes love unlovingly. Considerable cleverness is shown in the first seven chapters, which describe Jeffrey's progress from a state of mental capacity without contents to the end of his second adventure as a thief. Afterwards the author loses grip. Chance is twice invoked to prevent Jeffrey's violent actions from resulting in murder; and twice, with the liberal assistance of melodrama, he is allowed to popularize himself by heroism. The reader forgives the author's artistic errors out of gratitude for the piquancy and novelty of the first part of the story.

*The Unpardonable Sin.* By James Douglas. (Grant Richards.)

A LITERARY critic who turns novelist must expect a high standard of criticism to be applied to his work. The opening scenes of Mr. Douglas's novel, which are laid in Bigotsborough, a large manufacturing town in the north of Ireland, bear this test most successfully. Gabriel Gordon's humble home life, his adven-

turous schooldays, his influence as a Methodist preacher, his religious doubts and difficulties, and his tender love for Aileen Mourne are described with knowledge, insight, and sympathy. Through the pages there rushes the hateful spirit of the traditional feud between Orangemen and Nationalists, fashioning with tremendous force the lives of all the vivid figures in these early scenes. It is a good theme, and Mr. Douglas treats it, as far as he goes, with dramatic power and discretion; but it is the theme of the novel he could write rather than of the one he has written. With the introduction of Fionula Shane, whose "miraculous beauty" has captivated kings, statesmen, and poets, and whose prodigious wealth enables her to maintain a "magnificent palace" in every capital, the story undergoes an entire change. It becomes highly imaginative, allegorical, rhetorical. The amorous Fionula builds for Gabriel Gordon a marvellously beautiful church in London, from which he proclaims the "fusion of creeds and the convergence of beliefs." The second part of the story has, indeed, but little connexion with the first, and combines extravagance with some real insight into human character. It is a clever and arresting book, but this want of cohesion is a vital fault. Mr. Douglas will make a much more effective use of his undoubted gifts as a novelist when his imagination and style are more under restraint.

*'Mid Pleasures and Palaces.* By Mary Landon. (Fisher Unwin.)

AN amusing comparison might be made between this novel of globetrotting and 'The Children's Fairy Geography.' The Rev. Forbes Winslow, wishing to instruct a rising generation in the geography of Europe, pretended that his readers were touring with him on a flying carpet. Miss Mary Landon, having travelled in Siam and Japan, enlists the service of Cupid to entice us up and down the columns of her notebooks. Our pleasantries are not ill-meant, for in truth the author has provided some excellent character-drawing, and sufficient vivacity in the travel-script with which it is incorporated. Gyp is a refreshing specimen of the modern wideawake girl; and Alexander B. Binks, storekeeper at Bangkok, appeals to a taste for satire as distinguished from caricature. Reproductions of numerous photographs agreeably support the narrative.

*The Wine of Life.* By Maude Annesley. (John Lane.)

MRS. ANNESLEY treats with sympathy and power the old theme of the woman with a thirst for carnal pleasure. Her first chapters, relating to an abominable husband's triumph in the Divorce Court, are remarkably clever; and, though in the continental experiences of the divorced heroine there are passages glowing with juvenile romanticism, the author atones for them by the Hungarian episode out of which is developed the final tragedy of the book. In Kurtész, the Hungarian

politician whose love is morbid, thrilling, and insane, the author has drawn an ideal player on the nerves of sex. He is a horror, but both the artist who precedes, and the writer who succeeds, him in the divorced lady's affections are tame and flat compared with him. The Hungarian background is well rendered. It is creditable to Mrs. Annesley that she does not exaggerate the attitude of English society towards a lady who has technically offended it. Mrs. Annesley, with her hawklike eye for situation, to which is due the abruptness of her finale, could write, we think, a successful melodrama.

*The Lord of Latimer Street.* By Jane Wardle. (Alston Rivers.)

As a deterrent against extravagance in the particular reform they advocate all enthusiastic Progressives should read the good-humoured banter of these pages, which should also appeal to those with no such pretensions as affording a bright study of types often contemptuously dismissed as "cranks."

A noble lordling, provoked by the words and actions of a zealous cousin for whom he entertains an affectionate sentiment bordering on love, goes to live incognito in the slum whence much of his wealth is derived, and where the charming cousin plays a leading part in philanthropic work. Here, under the ægis of a family, who inhabit a tenement, and are capably drawn, my lord learns sympathy, and comes also to realize the difficulties which lie in the way of the would-be saviour of the people. Here, too, he unwittingly gains the deep love of a girl of the masses—a love which blossoms into the lovely flower of a great and noble renunciation. When we have said that a few incidents are overdrawn, and that a few words come incongruously from the mouths which utter them, we have said all we can of blame. The book convinces by its very want of cohesion; the story reveals and shapes itself almost, one would sometimes think, in spite of its author; and the end, with its silence as to the fate of most of the characters, is life indeed.

*Captain Vivanti's Pursuit.* By G. S. Godkin. (Elliot Stock.)

THIS story, of which the scene is laid in united Italy just after Rome had become the capital, belongs to an order of fiction usually associated with a date still earlier in the nineteenth century. Alike in its free use of improbable coincidence and the bookish quality of its dialogue, the novel recalls a type that was old-fashioned in the seventies. The love-scenes are absurdly formal to a modern reader. The protracted pursuit by the hero of a supposed slanderer, and the sudden unmasking of the real offender—unsuspected till the last chapter—might have been made dramatically effective; but Mr. Godkin is not a dramatic writer. He lacks skill in the art of preparation, and errs in declining to take his reader into confidence. Consequently, when Vivanti

emerges from the mantle of mystery in which his creator has elaborately wrapped him, a mere respectable man with a grievance, there is a natural sense of disappointment. The best parts of the book are those in which the author reproduces some aspect of modern Italy or an episode that has come under his personal observation. Such passages indicate that, as a descriptive writer, Mr. Godkin might do good work.

*The Northern Iron.* By George A. Birmingham. (Dublin, Maunsell & Co.)

THE gifted author of 'Hyacinth' and 'The Seething Pot' is scarcely at his best in historical fiction. His presentation of the Irish rebellion is lucid and spirited, but inferior, both as regards characterization and dramatic force, to Mr. Buckley's novel on the same period, 'Croppies, Lie Down!' The point of view of the Northern Presbyterians—stated, however, in a spirit rather of sympathy than partisanship—predominates throughout the story; but only one of the popular leaders introduced, a man of unusual and attractive personality, is drawn, as we are told, from life. The Irish-American sympathizer, with his dry humour and his level head, is good, yet we doubt if he is not somewhat of an anachronism. We could have spared the time-honoured device of the lovelorn maiden disguised as a soldier. In fact, the feminine element generally is, according to this writer's wont, more or less negligible.

*The Light Eternal.* By Peter Rosegger. (Fisher Unwin.)

Few German novelists of recent times have found so hospitable a reception in this country as Rosegger, half a dozen of whose books have been rendered into English within the last six or seven years. 'The Light Eternal,' one of his more mature productions—it was published in 1897—is a good and characteristic specimen of his work. Written in the form of a diary kept by the parish priest of an isolated mountain village in the Styrian Alps, it gives an excellent picture of the primitive, industrious, and happy life led by the simple peasants of a generation ago, and shows what a disastrous effect the introduction of our modern "civilization" has upon them in too many cases. The book is strongly didactic, but withal very human, and Rosegger's profound sincerity, his intimate knowledge of the Austrian highlands, and his understanding of their inhabitants produce an impression of reality that holds the attention of the reader, even when the interest of the narrative is comparatively slight. The translation is satisfactory, except for a few un-English expressions, such as "he seemed completely outside himself" (*völlig ausser sich*). A more serious fault is that numerous passages of the original, amounting in all to something like a quarter of the work, have been entirely omitted, without the smallest indication of the fact being given.



## VERSE OLD AND NEW.

*Poems Old and New.* By Margaret L. Woods. (Macmillan & Co.)—Many of the poems composing this book have, as the title implies, already appeared separately. The assembling of them in one volume, however, makes their unevenness at once evident—an unevenness which varies according to theme. In lyrics like 'The Song of the Lute Player,' 'Silence,' or 'Rest'—which are of the kind affected by versifiers from time immemorial—the author seems a slave to the conventional imagery of minor poetry; on the other hand, 'King Hjordward's Death' has vigour and swing that carry the reader inevitably; and there is essential and refreshing individuality in the poems of a more mystical sort which follow, such as the 'Ballad of the Mother' and the 'Ballad of the Maiden and the Water-Spirit.' The most striking feature of the book is 'The Passing Bell,' written in memory of Dean Bradley. It is a strong and impressive piece of work, finely conceived and carried out in the most difficult of mediums—a rhymeless and irregular metre. We quote the first two stanzas:—

Silent the bell hung in the tower and waited.  
Under, in luminous channels of the city,  
The lights went whirling in a fiery swarm.  
Fathomless night.  
Brooded in heaven with dim recessed stars.  
*Poetist me in tenebris.*  
Silent the bell hung in the tower and waited.  
Far underneath raved the tempest of London,  
The shallow storm of our life,  
Under the abyss of everlasting silence  
*et in umbra mortis.*

The bell hung in the dark tower and waited.  
Such metrical licence, however, becomes perilous when inspiration flags, and it is for this reason, perhaps, that 'The Builders: a Nocturne in Westminster Abbey,' is as a whole distinctly unsatisfying, though not lacking in passages of much beauty.

The six songs which conclude the volume do not call for special remark.

*The Death of Virgil.* By T. H. Warren. (Oxford, B. H. Blackwell.)—The story of the last days of Virgil's life at Brundisium has been told in English blank iambic verse by the President of Magdalen, Oxford. By calling the piece 'A Dramatic Narrative,' he intends to imply that the elements of truth and fiction are blended. "It is not a play," says the author in his notes, "but a story told in a dramatic form, following generally fact and tradition, but not professing to be strictly historic." We do not think that any one could find fault with this poem on the score either of accuracy or probability. The action opens with the landing of Virgil at Brundisium in the company of Augustus, Mæcenas, and the poet's secretary, Eros. In the middle of the second scene Augustus and Mæcenas say farewell, and during the remaining two-thirds of the poem Virgil soliloquizes and finds Eros an attentive listener. With commendable ingenuity every fragment of tradition has been worked into the action, "if action it can be called and not rather passion."

The circumstances of the piece are well imagined, and the writer looks out from these pages as a man of culture, with a sound philosophy of life, and a vigorous style which is capable at times of tenderness and delicacy. Yet for all this we find the piece too long. Such a moment as the death of a poet like Virgil should be susceptible of exquisite treatment; but it should be handled briefly, and in fact as little more than a moment, and not allowed to drag out into three days of soliloquizing. However choice the thoughts, a length of soliloquy is apt to be depressing; and we cannot resist the feeling that, even for a death-bed, Virgil is made to indulge in intro-

spection to a wearisome extent. Mr. Warren wields his metre with some power, but he has some irritating mannerisms. He has an unpleasant trick of using the same word twice in the same line, sometimes with a difference of scansion: thus (l. 9), "Italy, Italy, a land to love"; l. 85, "More than the Iliad, more than the Iliad"; lights"; l. 113, "The Emperor, the Emperor must not wait"; l. 158, "Unpolished are they still. Caesar! lord Caesar!" l. 922, "Weary of my weakness, weary of the world." Something of course is to be allowed on the score of metrical variety; but this device strikes us as unpleasing. A threefold alliteration may be used too often. It strikes us as successful in (l. 243) "Actium's arduous agony." But often repeated in such lines as l. 332, "The laurel and the letters that we loved"; l. 505, "rear the rhyme of Rome"; l. 942, "Whose flamelet flickers in this lamp of flesh," and several others, the device palls, and our sense of proportion is offended. Clumsy, surely, is the rendering of Virgil's epitaph in ll. 1165-6:—

Flocks, fields, and chiefs I sang: Mantua gave  
Me birth: Calabria death: Naples a grave.

There are, however, happy passages, and among these are lines describing the charm of Horace, Catullus, and Lucretius. We quote from those on Catullus ll. 401-11:—

Ah, what a life was his, the first I knew,  
The most poetic I have ever known,  
My boyhood's hero, dowered with every gift,  
Popular, precious, passionate at once,  
Fervour Æolic, Alexandrine art,  
Italian feeling, Roman force, combined:  
Now mocking his own sparrow's little language  
With dainty pipe; now, like the nightingale,  
Sobbing the love or woe that wrung his heart;  
Now, like a hawk, screaming and swooping hotly  
At high or low that crossed his fantasy.

There are many instances of gnomic wisdom well expressed: as a sample we may quote (ll. 394-5)

A poet's life, they say, should be a poem,  
And in his poems is his life best writ.

With its many merits, Mr. Warren's poem would have been much more effective if it had been planned on a smaller scale. He would have done well to take to heart the sense of some lines he puts into the mouth of Virgil after the leave-taking of Augustus and Mæcenas:—

Well, they are gone; partings are best cut short.  
'Tis painful and 'tis idle, labouring them,  
Straining the tender thread that at the last  
Must still be cut.

Mr. Warren appears to us to have strained a tender, very delicate thread.

While, for the most part, Mr. Frederic Crowninshield's verses, *Under the Laurel* (New York, Dodd, Mead & Co.), contain little that is distinctive, such qualities of sincerity and imagination as they do possess are much obscured by faulty expression. The author, for example, concludes—and spoils—some musical and thoughtful stanzas called 'Not too High!' with the lines:—

Oh let us soar on sagacious human wing,  
Until angelic vans in Heaven we grow!

and where, as in the poem 'Concerning Women,' his mind has conceived a Wordsworthian picture—for the proper presentation of which naturalness of language is essential—its beauty is blurred thus:—

All Nature with romance was permeate:  
Upon a green, transparent sky there rayed  
Long golden bars from voids behind the hills;  
And higher up upon the gray fields  
Thin zenith-nick took shape of purple plumes,  
While from the gauges in green, gloaming vales  
The bluish smoke-shafts bent to Evening's breeze.

In all three sections of the volume—'Miscellaneous Poems,' 'Sonnets,' and 'Character Studies and Narrative Poems'—there is noticeable that verbal eccentricity which was Mrs. Browning's besetting snare, unsupported by the lyrical genius which, in her case, made it pardonable. Mr. Crowninshield writes lightly of "buds that

tint the ramage 'gray,' of "a yester tragedy," of "eurythmies," "issuance," and "appetence." He is, moreover, fain to be content with such deplorable lines as the following:—

Assuredly our Teuton ancestors  
Who lived imbruted in their bogs and fens  
And dusky bosks.

He can see nothing incongruous in "argent beams of summer noon." The sonnets show facility, and the poem called 'A Tomb in the Certosa of Pavia' is not without evidences of lyrical feeling; but these are not enough to compensate for the technical indiscretions which abound in the book, and which seem to indicate a defective poetic sense.

The poems in *A Garden of Shadows*, by Ethel Tindal Atkinson (Macmillan & Co.), most of which have already appeared in the pages of various journals, are all of the slightest, and can in no sense be considered remarkable. The technique is faultless, and the verses run smoothly enough; but their subject-matter—love, spring, and the rest—is of the kind for which a vague treatment, such as is here meted out, has, from the point of view of poetry, ceased to be desirable. Such charm as the verses possess is largely due to reminiscence, and the two following stanzas from 'Mirage' will illustrate to some extent the author's indebtedness to Tennyson:—

Yet did I dream of you one night,  
And all the bitter days between  
Were fled, as flees a forest scene  
From one who steps into the light,—  
And casts behind him with a cry  
The weight of haunted silences,  
The terror of unending tears  
Dim with the breath of mystery.

The illustrations by Mr. Byam Shaw are excellent, though some—notably 'Love's Lifetime'—seem to have suffered in the process of reproduction.

*The Collected Poems of Dora Sigerson Shorter.* Introduction by George Meredith. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—In his brief but sympathetic introduction to this volume Mr. Meredith, commenting on the fact that Mrs. Shorter's poetical work consists to a great extent of ballads, goes on to observe that that particular species of poetry is "rather in disfavour now." We should have thought the remark equally applicable to poetry generally; but, assuming that the ballad is a peculiar sufferer, we think the disfavour is likely to be visited on those which, as in the present case, imitate as closely as may be the old ballad form—as it was before the appearance of conscious art or critical public—in its faults and merits, its occasional baldness as well as its purple passages. In modern hands—those of Rossetti, for example, or of Mr. Swinburne—the ballad has assumed modern form; that is to say, its dignity of language is not allowed to lapse, and the soul of the artist that shapes it becomes instinctively more wakeful in proportion as the hard-and-fast fetters of rhyme and metre are relaxed: there are, in fact, no intervals of baldness. But to go back to the fountain-head and base rule and method on such a technically crude and unstudied foundation as that of the ancient ballad is a course beset with pitfalls, instances of which are not lacking in the present volume, notably in 'The Deer-Stone,' where we light upon such makeshift stanzas as

Ah, gentle Nature, at the deed  
You quenched within the west  
Your golden lamp, so none might see  
The murder stand confessed;

OR

All silent was she to his cries  
Her cheek was cold as death,  
And to his hot impassioned kiss  
Came no responsive breath.

Those lines in the ancient models which are

comparatively lame and spiritless charm us to-day by their *naïveté*, if at all, and that is a quality which parody alone can imitate.

There is yet another failing noticeable in Mrs. Shorter's ballads—this time rather of substance than of technique. Mr. Meredith in treating of 'The Phantom Deer'—the first poem in the book—speaks of the Celtic mind which sees reality through symbol, and gives his exposition of the symbolism in this particular instance. But symbol and reality should be so far intertwined as to furnish some clue to the meaning of the whole, and in the case cited one's indulgence in this respect is severely taxed. Allegory must have a measure of explicitness, or it is mere mystification; and the present writer is convinced that neither Mr. Meredith's prose interpretation, nor any other, is likely to occur to the reader without a great deal more consideration than is warranted by the poetical merits of the ballad, which as regards workmanship avails itself too freely of the licence associated with this form of verse.

These are some of the defects likely to bring disfavour on a ballad, but it must not be thought that they are inherent in Mrs. Shorter's work. The second poem, 'The Rape of the Baron's Wine,' is in execution far superior to its predecessor—except for the occurrence of the adjective "sloak," which is hardly intelligible without works of reference; and 'The Woman who went to Hell,' 'The Little Fair Maiden,' and 'Earl Roderick's Bride'—the last greatly improved since its appearance as a tale in prose and verse—must be regarded as surprisingly successful achievements of a very difficult task. In these and some others Mrs. Shorter's power of suggesting the eerie and mysterious is remarkable; while in wedding simplicity of expression to genuine poetical feeling, and permitting the symbol, when it is used, to proclaim its underlying reality in the sight of all men, she goes far towards attaining the essential qualities of the best of ancient ballads.

Of the poems, other than ballads, which appear in this volume there is less to be said. They have facility and music; are generally slight; and, except in some cases where things mystical are treated, lack the individuality which lends a charm to the best of the work in the earlier part of the book. The most noteworthy is perhaps 'The Vagrant Heart,' from which we quote the first stanza:—

O to be a woman! to be left to pique and pine,  
When the winds are out and calling to this vagrant heart of mine.  
Whist! it whistles at the windows, and how can I be still?  
There! the last leaves of the beech-tree go dancing down the hill.  
All the boats at anchor, they are plunging to be free—  
O to be a sailor, and away across the sea!  
When the sky is black with thunder, and the sea is white with foam,  
The grey gulls whirl up shrieking and seek their rocky home.  
Low his boat is lying leeward, how she runs upon the gale,  
As she rises with the billows, nor shakes her dripping sail.  
There is danger on the waters—there is joy where dangers be—  
Alas to be a woman and the nomad's heart in me.

The lines are vivid and rhythmical, but the word "nomad" in the last line is not the only example, even in this stanza, of the author's willingness to be content with a word not the best—a tendency which is one of the prevailing faults of the volume.

*Songs from the Classics.* By C. F. Grindrod. Second Series. (Nutt.)—Mr. Grindrod's verse maintains, for the most part, a dead level of technical excellence; it seldom limps, and is handled with sureness and skill; but the interest, other than metrical, which it possesses, tails off as the end of the volume draws near. 'The Riddle of Ædipus,' the first poem in the book, is also, undoubtedly, the best. Its measure, which has been devised by the author to suit "weird or philosophic"

subjects, is a six-line stanza consisting of "four long lines, the first rhyming with the last and the second with the fifth; and two short lines in the middle which rhyme together," and is certainly effective; while the poem itself, though not without echoes of Omar Khayyam, has a strong human appeal which is absent from most of the others. The following are typical stanzas:—

Life hangs upon a chain of many links,  
And half of them are hidden from our view;  
And Truth so tangled is in cloud  
Only her feet escape the shroud.  
The night 's so dark, 'tis likelier to be true  
What ten fools feel than one wise guesser thinks.

The Chorus-Master motions to the throng:  
The ghostly chorus answers to his nod.  
The music mates an ancient rhyme,  
As changeless as the tune and time,  
Sometimes we hear it in our dreams, and nod,  
Thinking we know the singers and the song.

The second special metre—"one long line at the beginning, and two at the end, which rhyme together; and four short lines in the middle, which rhyme in couplets"—seems to us distinctly inferior to many other metres of more ancient standing. It is first exemplified in 'The Song of Sappho,' and may perhaps be responsible, in part, for the grotesqueness of the following lines:

"Maiden," he says, "we cannot make  
Our love, I'm sorry for thy sake,  
But truly thou art not my kind,  
I am not one that worships mind";

though it can hardly excuse such an amateurish couplet as

Wait for me while I climb: I have a whim  
To sing from yonder rock so dark and grim.

The poems are not noticeably classical in tone, and suffer from an artistic point of view, we think, in that the author does not seem, curiously enough, to have made up his mind definitely as to which gods and goddesses—the Greek or the Roman—are intended. He is perversely consistent—possibly for rhyme's sake—in the use of Jove; but Artemis and Diana, Aphrodite and Venus, and the rest, he seems to regard as interchangeable. In view of the fact that the mythology dealt with is purely Greek, the frequent obtrusion of Latin nomenclature is not a little jarring.

The verses in *The Tryst*, by Lauchlan Maclean Watt (Hodder & Stoughton), are nearly all of a devotional character, but, though generally melodious and obviously sincere, they lack the individual stamp both of imagination and expression, which raises such above the average level of hymnody. Mr. Watt has great facility, and as a consequence, it may be, though single poems here and there show striking charm—notably the stanzas which give their name to the book—yet the whole becomes monotonous, from continual similarity in thought and treatment. There is genuine poetic feeling in 'The Aspen's Sorrow' and 'The Unbaptized,' but the author's sense of rhythm seems too often to lead to a neglect of the more important qualities which go to the making of poetry; witness the poem called 'Bethany,' of which the first stanza runs:—

The lights are out in Bethany,  
Dust sleeps on the silent floor,  
The laugh is hushed in Bethany,  
The song awakes no more.  
For they've carried him forth to his bed of rest:  
Roses and lilies above his breast.  
The love and the life of Bethany,  
The days of its joy are o'er.

The remaining two stanzas can scarcely be said to furnish any further clue to the poet's meaning.

Of the pieces in Lady Lindsay's latest volume, *Poems of Love and Death* (Kegan Paul & Co.), those under the heading of 'Talmudic Traditions' are the most successful both in conception and achievement; in 'Enoch' particularly the blank verse

never halts or becomes monotonous, and there are many genuine poetical touches, as, for example, the lines

And when the stars their silver harness donned  
To guard the darkened ramparts of the sky:

but the other two sections of the book are less satisfactory. The last, indeed, called 'Nature's Voice,' verges generally on the trivial, though exception must be made in favour of the picturesque stanzas 'To a Firefly,' from which we quote the following:

White upon the broad white road  
Pass the oxen, freed from labour,  
Ghostly, slow, each by his neighbour,  
Bearing neither yoke nor load.

Of the 'Poems of Love and Death' with which the volume opens, 'The Murderer's Wife' is a dramatic and human little episode, admirably done, and 'An Old Woman's Faith' has a ring of true pathos; but the rest are in no way notable, and the technique, as a whole, leaves much to be desired. We would mention, on the latter point, 'The Lodges of Breakheart Castle,' which has been spoilt by the unskilful handling of the simplest of ballad metres; while the concluding lines of 'Barry'—a poem dealing with the famous St. Bernard of that name:—

He smote the noble creature on the head;  
And left it—dead!

demonstrate clearly how, in unwary hands, words and rhythm will sometimes conspire to produce an effect opposite to that intended.

Mr. A. E. J. Legge has produced in *The Pilgrim Jester* (John Lane) a pleasantly human volume of satirical verse, in which he conceives of a philosophic "Jester" going the rounds of the types and classes of mankind, and, in a series of twelve "Jests" or episodes, delivering a message to each. Though his indictment of established modes of thought is not free from little touches of self-complacency—which are seldom avoided by such as set out to judge their fellows—and his philosophy, in one of its aspects at least, recalls the unassailable optimism of Dr. Pangloss, the book shows much observation and humour, and its technique is admirable. The short lyrics, however, which follow each "Jest" are, as regards individuality, scarcely up to the standard of their surroundings.

Mr. James A. Mackereth, the author of *In Grasmere Vale, and other Poems* (Nutt), has a genuine lyrical gift; a fine sense of metre, whereby his rhymes, coming naturally and without effort, are but rarely felt as fetters; and—what is most important of all—that rare quality of suggestion, pictorial and otherwise, which can transfigure the simplest language. His choice of subjects, too, is laudably independent of the well-worn traditions which have served for inspiration to the lesser singers of all time; and whether it be in the solemn lines of 'The Bells,' the pleasant ballad measures of 'In Arden' and 'Haddon Hall,' or the onomatopœic rush of the stanzas called 'The Village Feast,' we notice everywhere the distinctiveness of the writer who thinks his own thoughts and knows how to give them fit expression. The last-named poem is particularly admirable for its rhythmical swing and the striking vividness with which it suggests the scene and spirit of a country fair-ground at night. We quote two stanzas:—

Blare and bustle and roar,  
And the rush of a tortured tune  
As the winds burst down on the tented town  
And romp 'neath the moorland moon.  
Laughter of lads and lassies,  
Winkings of wordy knaves,  
And over the hill-top peeping sly  
Is the old church clock with half an eye  
Fixed on the feast where the mirth runs high,  
And half on the silent graves.



Blare and bustle and squeal,  
Whirl and glitter and glare,  
Riot of bells and lamps that reel  
And roar on the gusty air.  
Whistle and bellow and bang,  
And a laughing, rollicking rout  
Trip to the tune and the brazen clang  
Of the trumpeting roundabout.

Other noteworthy poems in the collection are 'Adam' and 'Vagrant Thoughts in Springtime,' which show in a marked degree the author's individuality and mastery of metre; but the stanzas held worthy of giving their name to the book are imitative and disappointing.

The technical excellence of the work being generally high, such halting lines as do occur stand out with undue prominence, and little mannerisms, like the use (not always very lucid) of the word "teen," have an irritating effect; but these are minor blemishes, and not in themselves sufficient seriously to mar a volume of unusual promise.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Gentlest Art.* Edited by E. V. Lucas. (Methuen & Co.)—In his latest anthology Mr. E. V. Lucas provides us with a source of sheer delight. His choice of letters by entertaining hands does not pretend to be representative of the gentlest, the epistolary art. It is, in fact, a somewhat wayward collection of English letters written between 1700 and 1870. It does not compete with larger works like Mr. Mumby's, nor has it the historical scope of Mr. Scoones's 'Four Centuries of English Letters.' The letters deal little with love and less with politics. It does not include, on the one hand, any of the love-letters of the Brownings, nor, on the other, that famous and tremendous piece of chastisement—Dr. Johnson's reply to Lord Chesterfield. But perhaps Mr. Lucas, in his amiable way, has forgotten that the "gentlest art" embraces the gentle art of making enemies. We could wish that room had been found for a letter or two of Erasmus; and, in the section ingeniously devoted to the letters of fiction, we were disappointed not to find the last chapter of 'Richard Feverel.' "Lady Blandish to Austin Wentworth" is perhaps the finest example of epistolary fiction in our language. It is one of the delights of a collection such as this that it sets one thinking of what is not there. The laws of time and space and copyright militate against an ideal anthology, and, even if they did not, one critic would always find some fault with the choice of another. The best way is to give an editor like Mr. Lucas his head, and to follow him cheerfully into such bypaths of literature as he selects; for all the hedges are thick with wild flowers. It is just the charm of an anthology of letters that it is a posy of wild flowers, of the untended, uncultivated blossoms of wit and humour and reflection.

"The whole scheme of letter-writing," says Stevenson in one of his letters, "is to sit down every day and pour out an equable stream of twaddle." But such "twaddle" from an artist and colourman in words, from the pen of a man whose business is self-expression, and who has a personality worth expressing, forms the most interesting of human documents. It reveals to us the author in undress, and gives us, in Mr. Lucas's little volume, the wayward humour of FitzGerald, the delightful nonsense of Lewis Carroll, the wit of Sydney Smith, the puns of Lamb, the tartness of Jane Austen, the vivacity of Jane Carlyle, the sonorous reflections of Dr. Johnson, the urbanity of Walpole, the full-blooded vigour of Byron, the humour and humanity of Dickens. It is natural that professional

writers, with their cultivated sense of words and their habit of observation and reflection, should write the best letters; but occasionally, as Mr. Lucas's selection happily illustrates, the letters of the veriest amateur reach a high pitch of perfection. What could be more dignified and pathetic than the letter in which Bob Thoms, the famous umpire, sent in his resignation, concluding with his "well-known exclamation, The ball is over, gentlemen"!

As an editor Mr. Lucas is a little uneven. He has thrown in a letter or two of Pliny and Seneca, and one from the store of Cicero's correspondence. But whilst he prints the text of Charles Lamb with meticulous care, he deems the inaccurate versions of "Elegant Extracts" worthy of the great Romans. Mamurra is printed "Mamuna"; and "accubuit, εμετικη agebat; itaque et edit et bibit δδews et jucunde," is translated "he disposed himself at table, after taking an emetic, and ate and drank in a very free and easy manner," which is a "free and easy" rendering. What Cicero says is that Julius Caesar, his guest, was intending to take an emetic afterwards, and therefore dined freely. Mr. Lucas pays his readers the compliment of assuming that they know who the Swan of Lichfield was, but is it wise to expect everybody to be able to identify "the Dean" who is credited with the unsigned letter on p. 173? We have made some of these suggestions in the hope of a new edition and a second volume. If these happy events occur, will Mr. Lucas increase our indebtedness to him for reviving our memories of great letter-writers by adding an index of authors?

Mr. R. M. JOHNSTON, Lecturer in History at Harvard University, has accomplished a sound and satisfactory piece of work in his *Leading American Soldiers* (Constable). His style is businesslike rather than eloquent; and as the thirteen biographical sketches which make up his volume are detached, he creates a certain sense of sameness by describing the same campaigns and battles more than once. Some readers, too, may possibly complain that a want of proportion is displayed in a book which deals with only two soldiers who participated in the War of American Independence, Washington, and Greene, and no fewer than eight of the generals of the Civil War. Still, we find in the volume much to praise. The sketches of the generals who figured in the period between the two great conflicts, Andrew Jackson, Zachary Taylor, and Winfield Scott, are particularly well done. Mr. Johnston seems to overrate the last of them by placing his name "with those of the two or three greatest captains that the American people have produced." The Mexicans, after all, were none too resolute a foe, and Santa Anna blundered terribly in confining himself to defence. The fact remains that Scott accomplished a feat which Wellington had pronounced to be impossible, and shone both as a disciplinarian and an administrator of a conquered territory.

In his sketches of the leaders in the Civil War, Mr. Johnston, while making no secret of his sympathy with the cause of the North, holds the balance with conspicuous fairness. If he makes out Grant to have been more of a strategist than old military critics will admit, he does full justice to Lee. The censure that the Southerners' victories were barren of result is met by the conclusive argument that Lee never thought the Confederates capable of winning without foreign intervention on their behalf, and fought throughout to gain time. Mr. Johnston has a good word to say for McClellan, a soldier who thoroughly understood

the art of war, but lacked just one quality, daring; while his admiration for Stonewall Jackson should content that hero's warmest worshippers. Incidentally he corrects the dramatic statement of Col. Henderson, Jackson's biographer, that Lee's first knowledge of his lieutenant's wound was gained at the close of the fighting on the afternoon of the 3rd of May. There are war records to confirm Col. Marshall's assertion that the news reached Lee the previous midnight. As a thoroughgoing admirer of military virtue, Mr. Johnston is far from paying compliments to politicians, and President Lincoln comes in for some rebuke because of his constant interference with generals in the field. The wisdom of that organizer of victory may conceivably have been exaggerated by his eulogists; none the less his steadfastness and resource were invaluable factors in bringing about the triumph of the North.

THE second edition of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's *Secret History of the English Occupation of Egypt* (Fisher Unwin) contains some new appendices which improve the book. The publication of contradictory views upon definite points must conduce to the elucidation of the truth, although we retain our objections to the original text. Mr. Blunt reprints our own review of the first edition, and the long and interesting letter from him in reply given in our columns of the 29th of June last. The episode dealt with in the appendixes to which there attaches the most public interest concerns the weeks that preceded the meeting of the Congress of Berlin. Mr. Lucy pointed out in *The Westminster Gazette* that Mr. Blunt's account of the "Marvin memorandum" was "manifestly incorrect." Mr. Blunt admits his error, and adds "the result of as full an inquiry as I have been able to make." Mr. Blunt's account of "what seems precisely to have happened" is, we believe, accurate so far as it goes. But one of the chief difficulties in writing on the period before the essential material has been made public is that an accurate statement is of necessity so incomplete as to be misleading. The new explanation leads the reader to suppose that the Government of the United Kingdom stood alone among the Governments of the Great Powers in concluding separate secret agreements before the Congress. It is, however, notorious that there were other secret agreements negotiated and signed at the same time, notably those which concerned Austria in relation to Bosnia and Herzegovina. There was, indeed, a network of these agreements. We fancy that a reference to *Punch* will suffice to show that the public had even at the time some notion of the truth. Was there not a cartoon representing Disraeli as St. George drinking a pot of porter with the Dragon (Russia) behind the scenes? The whole of the supposed fierce controversy suggested by Mr. Blunt's words "going to war," *la guerre*, "defiance," and "rupture" was stage play. Every important point had been settled before the Congress met, and there had passed hints even with regard to Cyprus and Tunis. Count Corti, who is Mr. Blunt's chief witness, had to defend himself to his own employers, and the Italian interest in Tunis was so conspicuous that defence was difficult, and Corti was tempted to strain a point. Although Lord Salisbury's bluff denial of the Marvin memorandum cannot be defended, the Duke of Richmond was justified in explaining that the publication of the Anglo-Russian agreement gave of the policy of the Government a view so "incomplete" as to be "inaccurate." There would, indeed, have been no dispute

possible about the matter, had the language of Lord Salisbury been less rash. Mr. Blunt does not seem to remember the French publication of the conversation between M. Waddington and Lord Salisbury as to the Cyprus Convention and Tunis. The English White Paper was undoubtedly toned down out of a natural deference, on the part of the Foreign Office, to the view of its previous Secretary of State against publication of the transaction. The House of Commons insisted on the publication, and it could hardly take place, according to British traditions, except in an attenuated form. The French Government was under no special obligation to observe secrecy in the matter, and the French publication was far more full than that which took place in London. Nevertheless, all the Powers, who had in fact gone to the Berlin Conference with their hands tied, agreed in desiring to profess that the deliberations at Berlin had been really as free and unfettered as was pretended at the time. Count Corti suggested to Mr. Blunt that "Salisbury was caught." Careful perusal of the documents, and consideration of the policy of the Beaconsfield-Salisbury Government, tend to show that the offer of Tunis to France was no lure on Lord Salisbury's part, and that he sincerely believed that there was no valid reason, from the point of view of British interests, why France should not swallow the Regency of Tunis. It was, perhaps, Lord Salisbury's successors who were "caught," inasmuch as it is clear that Lord Granville and Gladstone's Cabinet disliked the arrangement, which they were unable to upset.

*Books in the House*, by A. W. Pollard, consists of seven articles (six from *The Guardian* and one from *The Cornhill*) which fully deserve the pleasant type Mr. A. L. Humphreys has awarded them. Our only regret is that the little book is not longer, for Mr. Pollard's writing is full of good sense and scholarship; he is an accomplished bibliographer without being an unreasonable bibliomaniac, and he is free from the commercial obsession of "record" prices. He has an ingenious defence of the collector, whose ignorance and exclusive possession of books required by the real student are often annoying. He points out, however, that books have not always fared well when they have depended for their lives on the professional guardians of literature, and that it is the function of the collector to lessen their risks of going out of existence. At the same time he adds that it "is useless and wasteful" for "the ordinary bookbuyer to keep books which he never has read and never will read." An exhaustive collection dealing with one author or one subject is a common attempt in these days of specialization, but we are warned that "its pecuniary results are exceptionally hazardous."

There is an interesting passage on the novel in three volumes, its passage into one volume at six shillings, and further reduction in price. Such cheapening would mean, as Mr. Pollard remarks, even worse paper and binding than we see sometimes now. But

"whether some reduction might not be made in the cost of biographies and books of travel is another matter. When travellers and biographers have learnt that something more is needed of them than to get as much as possible of their rough materials into print, the experiment may perhaps be tried." All this we endorse, adding our regret that so little is done to reduce idle verbiage, careless repetitions, and bad grammar in the books laid before a long-suffering public. It does not seem nowadays as if it was worth while to correct pretentious ignorance before it reaches the printing press.

At this busy season we are obliged to give brief notice only of many reissues and new editions. All who are going to Greece should take with them Prof. Mahaffy's *Rambles and Studies in Greece*, the new edition of which is of a handy size for the traveller. It combines admirable powers of writing with wide scholarship. The author belongs to the select band of English Grecians who can clothe their knowledge and experience in a graceful form.

*The Life of the Fields* has been added to "The St. Martin's Library of Standard Authors" (Chatto & Windus), and with twelve illustrations in colour by Maud Clarke makes a charming volume. We recognized years ago that this book represented "the author at his best," praising specially 'The Pageant of Summer' and 'Bits of Oak Bark.' The illustrations are attractive, though not always successfully daring in colour, the "end-paper" being excellent. We are pleased to see that Jefferies's book on 'The Open Air' is also promised in the same series. The pursuit of nature being now fashionable, a good many readers seem to think that it is an invention of to-day, and neglect sound books on the subject which have stood the test of time.

FROM MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE we have several volumes of their "New Universal Library," which covers a wonderfully wide field. Macaulay's *History of England*, 5 vols., should be popular; and we are particularly pleased to see a reissue of that evergreen collection of humour, Dean Ramsay's *Scottish Life and Character*. The stories in this book are repeated, often in a crude and feeble English form, by writers on the popular press, who unblushingly declare them to be new. Browning's *Dramas and Dramatis Personæ*, Taylor's *Ballads and Songs of Brittany*, and Cavendish's *Life of Wolsey* further exhibit the enterprise of the publishers. Mr. Aitken's annotated *Spectator*, of which Vol. I. is before us, is a model edition.

IN "The Muses' Library," a series which the same publishers offer at a remarkably moderate price, we have *Crashaw, Campion*, and *Kirke White*, all capably edited. Sir A. C. Lyall's *Poems*, which are "revised and slightly altered from 'Verses written in India' (sixth edition)," fully deserve a popular reissue. No one has given better the feelings of the Englishman who works abroad and thinks of home. 'The Land of Regrets' appeals to the average man with its humorous scorn, but the author gives us also, in a higher and more difficult vein, the dignity of empire.

RECENT ISSUES of "The World's Classics" (Frowde) include *Gil Blas*, 2 vols., admirably introduced by Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly; Carlyle's *Life of Sterling*, to which Mr. Hale White contributes a most interesting preface; Trollope's *The Three Clerks*, a good story, the points of which Mr. Teignmouth Shore duly emphasizes; and *Poems of Coleridge*, who secures from Mr. Quiller-Couch that high meed of praise which is one of the discoveries of modern criticism.

WE are very glad to have the New Year's edition of *Who's Who* (Black), which continues to increase in size, and has now reached 2,040 pages, as against 1,958 last year. Some of the inclusions and exclusions make us wonder, especially in the matter of scholarship; but we presume that prominence in the world generally is the test, in some cases affirmed by the personal judgment of those included. The volume has become indispensable as a work of reference. In view of its increasing bulk, we suggest, as we did once before, that

some of the biographies should be reduced, or that those who send them in should be requested not to occupy more than a given space in the record of their lives. The statistical matter which used to accompany the volume is now printed in the *Who's Who Year-Book* (same publishers).

MR. JOHN LONG has sent us an abundant store of literature in the shape of "The Carlton Classics," a series of little volumes edited by Mr. Hannaford Bennett, which are available both in cloth and leather, and in either form are neatly produced. The prices of these are so moderate as to be within the reach of everybody; and almost any of the little books would make an agreeable Christmas token. Among them are Milton's *Minor Poems*, Mr. Gilfil's *Love-Story, Scenes from Lorrquere, Grace Abounding, A Voyage to Lisbon*, three *Critical Essays* by Matthew Arnold, and *Selections from Burke*, a variety which ought to please all tastes.

WE have received No. I. of *The Neolith*, which is "published quarterly under the direction of E. Nesbit, Graily Hewitt, F. Ernest Jackson, and Spencer Pryse," at Royalty Chambers, Dean Street, Soho. It offers six lithographs (two in colour) and eighteen pages of text which are printed on hand-made paper in a formal script which is decorative, yet easy to read. *The Neolith* is full of ideas and cleverness, both in prose and verse; the present number includes work by Mr. Chesterton, Mr. G. B. Shaw, Mr. Selwyn Image, and E. Nesbit, who shows her remarkable insight into childish thoughts and feelings in 'The Criminal.' The illustrators include Mr. E. J. Sullivan, Mr. A. S. Hartrick, Mr. Brangwyn, and Mr. Charles Sims. A strong list of future contributors is announced. Like *The Dome* and other artistic predecessors, the venture seems too good to live; but we hope it will falsify such predictions, and not overdo that starting of the bourgeois which seems the chief aim of many moderns.

#### NOTES FROM CAMBRIDGE.

THIS has not been an exciting term. Everything has gone on the even tenor of its way as if nothing remarkable were going to happen. Yet the atmosphere has been electric. We feel that at any moment the cloud may burst; but whether with the fertilizing rain or the devouring flood of reform no one can say. Every one shakes his head and sagely remarks that the University must be reformed; but if one asks how, one is met by silence; and if why, by spluttering incoherences. One friend of mine, who, like most of us, is a mixture of good and evil, and has a desire to reform some things and retain others, declared that the power of the Senate ought to be rendered impotent to stop compulsory Greek, and all potent to prevent women's degrees. The truth is that the situation strongly resembles the scene in 'The Critic' where every one is able to stab his enemy if he will let some one else drive a knife into him. The entry of freshmen showed that, say what men may, "all is well with our world," for never before have so many entered the University in an October term. I attribute this largely to the new schools and studies in the University, for nothing is more remarkable than the variety of careers open to our youth at the present moment, and for almost every one a separate training is required. Agriculture is even beginning to attract serious students, and not men who want to spend two years at Cambridge under the pretext of doing some-



thing not one don in a hundred knows anything about. People in Cambridge were amused and a trifle indignant at the letter from some Oxford tutors advocating wild-cat schemes of University reform in *The Times* early in the term. The names of these gentlemen are not publicly known, but no one here believes they represent the best Oxford opinion; and no particular fear of hurting the feelings of the sister University was felt when *The Cambridge Review* turned on its Mr. Bludyer to smash them. *The Oxford Magazine* retorted courteously, but pointed out how good the entry there had been, whereat we sincerely rejoice. The wise words of our Vice-Chancellor on entering office, when he reminded us that nearly all desirable reforms could be effected by internal administration, and advised us to set our house in order, should be remembered in both Universities.

Articles in *The Cambridge Review* on reform have been published during the term, whence it is evident that the feeling against touching the colleges is very strong indeed.

Among the principal reforms advocated is:—

1. The abolition of the veto which the Senate at large exercises on proposals to alter the constitution of the University. The truth is that at times nearly every one in turn wants the aid of that body to stop some scheme started by an opponent; and when it assists us we call it a valuable representative body; when it thwarts us, we dub it "a mob of country parsons," which under present social conditions it certainly is not. In the question of women's degrees the Senate was supported by the majority of residents and by ninety-nine out of a hundred of those *in statu pupillari*. On the two occasions on which it upheld compulsory Greek, opinion in Cambridge was more evenly divided; but to the majority of those directly interested in teaching, the proposals of the syndicate were distasteful, apart from the Greek question. The attempt to bring up the Senate to vote against the proposed changes in the Mathematical Tripos was a complete failure, and showed that the body had no wish to interfere with the decision of experts in matters of education. This has greatly strengthened its position; and, as it is largely composed of men who send their sons to the University, it represents a very valuable expression of opinion. What is really needed in the way of reform is, perhaps, that, as at Oxford, the residents should first be appealed to, and afterwards the Senate in general. The suggestion that a body of select men of eminence not resident in Cambridge should be nominated to act as the Senate would simply mean the handing over of our destinies to irresponsible faddists.

2. As regards the Council of the Senate, the suggestion that the University should be free to elect any sixteen persons it pleases is excellent. It also seems desirable that the two Proctors should be ex-officio members, as they are at Oxford. All colleges would then get a chance of being represented on the Council, and many young men would be initiated into the business of the University. It would be an inducement to the best men in each college to accept the Proctorship—an easy office when a man has common sense, and no desire to show himself able and energetic. The late Council elections, we may remark, showed a tendency to prefer non-party men and to reject the "sound man of business"—a euphemism for a man who took a good degree, made a poor show in his profession, and has displayed no subsequent interest in academic studies.

3. The poll-man has also come in for his

share of attention, and Archdeacon Cunningham has taken him under his wing. Apparently he has the merciful idea that the lot of the ordinary man would be happier if he were lectured by some one who could interest him, and not examined for the "General." Some proposals are being circulated to this effect; but I do not believe they will receive extensive support. Dr. Cunningham's suggestion may nevertheless prove useful, especially as he is one of the few men of high distinction who see the importance of dealing with the question. But really the solution is in the hands of experts, not theorists. It is only men who have taught pass-men and know their requirements who can say how much can be expected of them. They are neither to be dismissed with supercilious contempt, nor oppressed by impossible demands; and Dr. Cunningham has at least recognized the need of arousing the real, if dormant, interest in intellectual pursuits which many of them possess. It is worth noticing, however, that the Board of Examinations is steadily pursuing its work of reforming the Little Go and General Examinations, and that its proposals are being quietly accepted by the Senate. The changes which it is unostentatiously bringing about are in reality as radical as those suggested by a syndicate which recently convulsed Cambridge; but the University is always tolerant of men who know their business.

4. But the great bone of contention is the college system. A Cambridge paper has been advocating a wild scheme of grouping colleges—Trinity is to count for one group—and using the money thereby saved for various purposes, including Extension Lectures. This virtually means despoiling the colleges, not even for the benefit of the University, but for the rich towns in the North. No conceivable scheme would satisfy everybody, but the grouping of colleges would be perhaps more strenuously resisted than any other. As a college tutor remarked when he was told which colleges were to be included in the same group as his own, "It resembles the Roman punishment of a parricide." I believe the remedy to be in the hands of the colleges themselves, and the problem before them seems to be the reduction of their expenditure in the matter of administration, and the real encouragement of research by the distribution of their prize fellowships. The worst of it is that "research" so often prevents a man from doing his duty towards his neighbour by getting his own living that, after many have been encouraged in this laudable pursuit for six years by a prize fellowship, they, like *Oliver Twist*, go to their college societies, and ask for more. It has been suggested that the Financial Board of the University should manage all the college estates; but the capacity shown by the University hitherto does not warrant the supposition that college revenues would be better administered than they are at present.

I have written so much on reform that I have no space left to relate the social life of the term, which was much like those of the many predecessors I have known. The meeting in memory of Livingstone's notable appearance in the Senate House fifty years ago to advocate the Universities' Mission to Central Africa was a great success. The Master of Trinity's speech may be described as felicitous, the Bishop of Ripon's as eloquent, the Bishop of Southwark's as inspiring and Mr. J. W. Clark's as interesting. I am told that we are going to have a remarkably good University boat, and that the football teams are not up to very much; but I have been so often

disappointed and agreeably surprised in these matters that I have ceased to worry. I wish the Proctors would do the same. The Vice-Chancellor ought to admit them with the words, "Surtout, point de zèle," or their Latin equivalents.

The beginning of the term was saddened by the loss of Dr. Adam of Emmanuel, whose place in his college and in the University will be, indeed, hard to fill. Remarkable as a scholar and thinker, he was equally distinguished as an administrator, whilst his attractive personality made him many friends. In Mr. Wyatt Davies of Trinity the University has lost a man less widely known, who is nevertheless equally regretted by his circle of friends. As an historical teacher, whose merits were never sufficiently recognized by his college or University, he did very valuable work; and in society he was acknowledged to be one of the few Cambridge men who have any pretension to real humour. His pungent sayings will long remain in the memory of his friends, but no one can recollect any really bitter remark from his lips. J.

#### THE ADVANCED HISTORICAL TEACHING (LONDON) FUND.

WE have received the Fifth Report of the Committee of Management, which describes the work accomplished through this excellent institution during the past academic year. We have on several previous occasions enlarged upon the importance of such scientific teaching in connexion with post-graduate historical studies in London. The results of the enterprise of the promoters of this Fund, which has maintained two lectureships at one of the University colleges (London School of Economics), have been remarkable. During the past year one of the two lecturers (Mr. Hubert Hall) has continued a course dealing with the palaeography and diplomatic, the sources, bibliography, and historical criticism of the mediæval period of our history, including foreign relations. In addition to attending evening lectures his students have inspected manuscript collections on their half-holidays, have compiled bibliographical hand-lists, and have nearly completed a 'Formula Book of Diplomatic Documents,' which will shortly be published by the Cambridge University Press. More than this, a select party visited the Paris archives last summer, under the guidance of the lecturer, and had a cordial and instructive reception. Three of these students have received the Doctorate of the University of London, and many others are preparing for its special degrees. In all, forty students took this course, among them being nine graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, seven of London, five of other British universities, and five more of American universities. A considerable number of these students were employed as librarians or record agents, or as workers on the staff of the Victoria County History. As many as nine were teachers of history; and the rest were interested in various aspects of historical research or higher academic studies.

In an Appendix to the Report Mr. Hall has given a detailed description of the course of study and the system of instruction pursued in his department, which should be valuable to those who are interested in the propagation of auxiliary historical studies in our younger universities.

The statement of the second lecturer maintained by the Fund (Mr. George Unwin) is also highly satisfactory, and the syllabus appended of his course of lectures on 'The

History of Mediaeval London' is thoroughly scientific as well as attractive. We regret to learn that, through lack of financial support, this second lectureship has now been abandoned; whilst the other can only be continued for a strictly limited period, unless the Committee receive some practical response to their appeal to historical scholars and public-spirited citizens for immediate assistance.

The present Report has been prepared by Mr. Henry Tedder, of the Athenæum Club, himself one of the pioneers of historical bibliography, who is acting as the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Fund.

#### SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold last week the following important books and MSS. :—Apperley's Life of John Mytton, 1837, 14s. 5s. Horne B.V.M., illuminated MS. on vellum, 32 miniatures, Sec. XV., 40s. Hakluyt's Virginia Richly Valued (poor copy), 1609, 31s. Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, first edition (poor copy), 1621, 27s. 10s. Paradise Lost, 1669, 33s. Selby's British Ornithology, 21s. Horne, on vellum, 25 miniatures (French), Sec. XV., 95s. Horne ad Usum Romanum, printed on vellum, Hardouin, n.d., 62s. Peter Martyr, Opera, 1511, 41s. B. Mecon, godson of B. Franklin, A Poem, first printed book in Antigua, W.I., 1757, 28s. 10s. Horace, 1566, 18s. 10s. Missale ad Usum Sarum, Paris, Regnault, 1527, Catherine of Aragon's copy, 44s. Broadside Proclamation of Elizabeth against Mary, Queen of Scots, 1586, 15s. Tristan de Leonnoys, Paris, 1533, 30s. A collection of engravings and papers on Aeronautics, 30s. Dallaway and Cartwright's Sussex, 1815-32, 31s. Burns's Poems, Kilmarnock, 1786 (poor copy), 118s.; Second Edition, Edin., 1787, with autograph, 31s.; A.L.S. to his brother and two Autograph Songs, 88s. Two important letters of Lord Nelson, 1796, 38s. 10s. Imitation of Jesus Christ, MS. on vellum executed by the brothers Pape in 1850, 225s. Shakespeare, Second Folio, 1632, 115s.; Poems, 1640, 260s. Eighteen Autograph Letters from Thackeray, Dickens, and others to Mrs. Gore, 116s. Tynley Book of Hours, Sec. XIV., 112s. Mrs. Browning's Battle of Marathon, 1820, 60s.

Messrs. Hodgson included in their sale last week an extensive collection of books relating to Napoleon and standard editions of English authors from the library of a gentleman. The following are the chief prices: Ireland's Life of Napoleon, 4 vols., 24s. 10s. Correspondance de Napoleon I., 32 vols., 12s. 15s. Autograph letter from Napoleon to General Despinoy, signed, 6s. 5s. Lecky's Works, 16 vols., 11s. Grote's Works, 19 vols., 12s. Dictionary of National Biography, 66 vols., 43s. Thomas Hardy's Works, first editions (including 'Desperate Remedies'), 37 vols., 29s. Dickens's Great Expectations, first edition, 3 vols., 10s. 15s. Lever's Novels, 18 vols., chiefly first editions, 11s. The Ibis, 42 vols., 1861-1907, 30s. The total amount realized was 1,148s.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### ENGLISH.

##### Theology.

- Ballard (F.), Christian Essentials, 5/ net. A restatement for the people of to-day.  
 Chadwick (W. E.), The Pastoral Teaching of St. Paul: his Ministerial Ideals, 7/ net.  
 Expositor, 7/6 net. Seventh Series, Vol. IV.  
 Fragment of an Uncanonical Gospel from Oxyrhynchus, 1/ net. Edited by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt for the Græco-Roman Branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund.  
 Gillies (J. R.), Jeremiah: the Man and his Message, 6/ net.  
 Horton (R. F.), A Devotional Commentary on the Gospel of St. Matthew, 3/6 net.  
 Kelly (B. W.), Practical Preaching for Priests and People, 4/ net. Twenty-five short sermons on doctrinal and historical subjects, with a synopsis of each sermon.  
 Lawis (Rev. J. F.), The Life of Our Lord, 9d. net. An attempt to construct from the four Gospels a consecutive chronological record of events and discourses.  
 Mills (B. R. V.), Fundamental Christianity, 1/ net. An essay on the essentials of the Christian faith.  
 Official Report of the Church Congress held at Great Yarmouth, Oct. 1st to 4th, 1907, 10/6 net.  
 Warfield (B. B.), The Lord of Glory, 6/ net. A study of the designations of Our Lord in the New Testament, with especial reference to His Deity.

Whitaker (W. C.), Richard Hooker Wilmer, second Bishop of Alabama, 2 dols. net.  
 Woodward (A. B.), The Inner Man, 5/ net. Studies in essential Bible truth.

##### Law.

Anson (Sir W. B.), The Law and Custom of the Constitution, 10/6 net. Vol. II. Part I., Third Edition.

##### Fine Art and Archaeology.

Burlington Art Miniatures: The Louvre Collection, Series I., 1/6 net.  
 Foster (J. J.), French Art from Watteau to Prud'hon, Vol. III., Author's Edition, 12s/ net; Edition de Luxe, 252s/ net. Has also some studies in the social history of the period, by various authors, and a number of photographic plates. For notice of Vol. II. see *Athen.*, Dec. 29, 1906, p. 836.  
 Garstang (J.), The Burial Customs of Ancient Egypt. A report of excavations in the necropolis of Beni Hassan during 1902-4, with coloured frontispiece, 15 plates, and 231 photographic illustrations.  
 Hainbach (R.), Pottery Decorating, 7/6 net. A description of all the processes for decorating pottery and porcelain.  
 Kidson (H. E.), About Old China, 2/6 net.  
 Masterpieces in Colour: Bellini, by George Hay; Rossetti, by Lucien Pissarro, 1/6 net each.  
 Oxyrhynchus Papyri, Part V., Edited, with translations and notes, by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt. For notice of Part IV. see *Athen.*, July 9, 1904, p. 38.  
 Palace of Peace at the Hague, Part VIII., 10/6 net. Designs chosen by the Society of Architecture at Amsterdam, completing the work.  
 Penrose's Pictorial Annual, 1907-8: The Process Year-Book, 5/ net.  
 Wood (Lawson), Prehistoric Proverbs, 10/6 net. A series of 12 water-colour drawings.

##### Poetry and Drama.

Bale (J.), Bishop of Ossory, Dramatic Writings. Contains 5 pieces and Note-Book and Word-List, edited by J. S. Farmer in the Early English Dramatists.  
 Betham-Edwards (M.), Poems, 1/ net. New Edition.  
 Fotheringham (Rev. D. R.), War Songs of the Greeks, and other Poems, 3/6 net. With Preface by G. W. E. Russell, and 4 illustrations.  
 Gibson (E.), From the Shadow, 5/ net. Contains a number of short poems.  
 Grant (D.), Lays and Legends of the North, and other Poems. With biographical sketch by R. C. T. Mair and a glossary.  
 Romilly (Lady A.), The Coming Dawn, and other Poems, 6/ net.  
 Swinburne (A. C.), The Queen-Mother and Rosamond, 7/6 net. New Edition.  
 Tennyson (A.), Poems, Vol. 4, 4/ net. Annotated by himself, and edited by the present Lord Tennyson in the Eversley Series.  
 Wood (S.), Studies of Shakespeare's Characters as revealed in Twelve Representative Plays, 2/6 net.

##### Music.

Oldmeadow (Ernest), Great Musicians, 3/6 net. Illustrated.

##### Philosophy.

Horner (G.), The Alphabet of the Universe, 1/ net. Notes for a universal philosophy.

##### Political Economy.

Howarth (F. G.) and Wilson (Mona), West Ham: a Study in Social and Industrial Problems, 6/ net. The book forms the Report of the Outer London Inquiry Committee.

##### History and Biography.

Burke (Sir E. and A. P.), A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Peerage and Baronetage, the Privy Council, Knighthood, and Companionage, 42s.  
 Corbett (J.), The River Irwell, 5/ net. Reminiscences of the 19th century and suggestions for improvements in the 20th.  
 Hakluyt Society: Vol. XXI., The Guanches of Tenerife: the Holy Image of Our Lady of Candelaria, and the Spanish Conquest and Settlement, by the Friar Alonso de Espinosa—Vol. XXII., History of the Incas, by P. S. de Gamba, and The Execution of the Inca Tupac Amaru, by Capt. B. de Ocampo. Both volumes translated and edited, with notes and Introductions, by Sir Clements Markham.  
 Harley (R.), Brief Biographical Sketch of Robert Rawson, 6d. net. A Midland miner who became head master of a Royal Dockyard School and a county magistrate.  
 Memorials of Old Derbyshire, 15/ net. Edited by the Rev. Dr. Cox, with many illustrations, in Memorials of the Counties of England.  
 Morris (Rev. M. C. F.), Nunburnholme, its History and Antiquities, 12/6 net.  
 Morton (W.), The Story of Tamworth Church, 1/ net.  
 Pease (E.), The Father of English Railways: Diaries, 7/6 net. Edited by Sir Alfred E. Pease.  
 Pritchard (E. M.), The History of St. Dogmaels Abbey, 18/ net. Describes also the cells of Pill, Caldey, and Glasneig, and the mother abbey of Fionn, and is illustrated with 22 photographic plates and a map.  
 Toulminson (Rev. E. M.), A History of the Minorities, London, 18/ net. With 13 illustrations.  
 Victoria History of the County of Durham, Vol. II., 31/6 net. Edited by William Page. For notice of Vol. I. see *Athen.*, March 24, 1906, p. 352.  
 Walford's County Families of the United Kingdom, 1908, 50/ net.  
 Wiston-Glynn (A. W.), John Law of Lauriston: Financier and Statesman, 10/6. Treats of the founder of the Bank of France, and originator of the Mississippi scheme, &c. The first book of the first woman publisher in this country.

##### Geography and Travel.

Harmsworth Atlas and Gazetteer, 40/ net. 500 maps and diagrams in colour, with commercial statistics and Gazetteer Index of 105,000 names.

Maps: Abyssinia—Harrar; Cape Colony (Reconnaissance Series)—Little Bushmanland, Strydenburg, Warmbad; Somaliland—Addaleh, Biyo Kaboba, Bulhar, Harag Jid, Jifa Medir, 1/6 each.  
 Marden (P. S.), Greece and the Aegean Islands, 12/6 net.

##### Sports and Pastimes.

Brydges (R. H.), Bridge Catechism, 2/6 net.  
 Dry-Fly Fishing for Trout and Grayling, by Red Quill, 6/ net. With some advice to a beginner in the art.

##### Education.

Journal of Education, 1907, 7/6 net.

##### School-Books.

Anderton (H. Amy), Furniture-Folding, 2/6 net. Group-work for the K.G.  
 Methodical Arithmetic: Parts V. and VI., 3d. each; Part VII., 4d. Edited by W. J. Greenstreet.

##### Science.

Baker (T. Thorne), The Spectroscope, 5/ net. Treats of its use in general analytical chemistry.  
 Bonhote (J. L.), Birds of Britain, 20/ net. Illustrations in colour.  
 Crawshaw (Capt. R.), The Birds of Tierra del Fuego, 73/6 net. Has a number of full-page plates.  
 Davis (W. J.), Bird and Animal Preserving and Mounting, 5/ net.  
 Elderton (E. M.), On the Measure of the Resemblance of First Cousins, 3/6. The author has been assisted by Prof. Karl Pearson. One of the Eugenics Laboratory Memoirs.  
 Forrest (H. E.), The Vertebrate Fauna of North Wales, 17/6 net. With 28 plates and a map.  
 Garmo (W. B. de), Abdominal Hernia, 21/ net.  
 Henderson (Wilfred), Seamanship, 21/ net. With details of ship construction by E. H. Mitchell.  
 Larned (C. E.) and Golding (H. A.), Practical Calculations for Engineers, 6/ net.  
 Manual of Horticulture, 1907-8.  
 Mitchell (E. G.), Mosquito Life, 9/ net.  
 Petit (G.), The Manufacture and Comparative Merits of White Lead and Zinc White Paints, 4/ net.  
 Repton (H.), The Art of Landscape Gardening, 12/6 net. Includes sketches and hints on landscape gardening, and theory and practice of landscape gardening, by Repton (1752-1818), edited by John Nolen.  
 Stothman (C.), The Birds of the British Islands, 7/6 net. Part VIII. With illustrations by L. M. Medland. For notice of Part VII. see *Athen.*, March 30, 1907, p. 386.  
 Tweedy (E. H.) and Wrench (G. T.), Rotunda Practical Midwifery, 16/ net. In the Oxford Medical Publications.

##### Juvenile Books.

Batley (D. S.), The Emperor's Medal, 2/ net. Illustrated by E. Roos.  
 Kelman (J. H.) and Wood (Rev. Theodore), The Sea-shore, 2/6 net. With 45 coloured pictures in the Show to the Children Series.  
 Letts (W. M.), Waste Castle, 2/ net. Illustrated by J. Jellico.  
 Nursery Rhyme Book, 3/6 net. Edited by Andrew Lang.

##### Fiction.

Bright (A.), A Soul's Pilgrimage, 6/ net.  
 Crossfield (T. H.), A Love in Ancient Days, 6/ net. Illustrated by W. B. Wollen.  
 Everett-Green (E.), The Winning of Iris Newcome, 3/6 net.  
 Lefroy (E. N.), Held to Honour and other Stories, 3/6 net.  
 Hope (Anthony), The Prisoner of Zenda, 2/6 net. Pocket Edition, with illustrations by C. D. Gibson. For former notice see *Athen.*, April 28th, 1904, p. 538.  
 Malthy (A.), Queen—but no Queen, 6/ net.  
 Reade (Compton), Discepol, 3/6. A tale of love and faith.  
 Russell (J. M.), The Vicar of Wakefield Again: How He Reappeared, and Why, 1/ net. A strange revelation reported at Christmas.  
 Sand (G.), Les Maitres Sonneurs, 5/ net. Illustrated by M. V. Wheelhouse in Les Classiques français illustrés.

##### General Literature.

Almanach de Gotha, 1908, 9/6 net.  
 Aphorisms and Reflections, 2/6 net. From the works of T. H. Huxley, selected by Henrietta A. Huxley. In the Golden Treasury Series.  
 Bemrose's Monthly Diary, 1908, 1/ net. A neat series of booklets well adapted for the pocket or pocket-book.  
 Benson (A. C.), The House of Quiet: an Autobiography, 5/ net. Third Edition. See *Athen.*, April 2, 1904, p. 430.  
 The Thread of Gold, 5/ net. Third Edition. For former notice see *Athen.*, Feb. 24, 1905, p. 224.  
 Bone (Gertrude), Children's Children, 6/ net. With drawings by Muirhead Bone.  
 Boyle's Court Guide, January, 1908, 5/ net.  
 Clarke (G.), True Manhood, Womanhood, How to Attain to It, 2/6 net.  
 Clergyman's Ready Reference Diary and Calendar for 1908, 3/6 net. For the special use of the clergy and parish workers, edited by the Rev. Theodore Johnson.  
 Daily Mail Year-Book for 1908, 6d. net. A handbook to questions of the day, edited by Percy L. Parker.  
 Fleurs de Fête, 2/6 net. A French Birthday Book, compiled by E. M. B.  
 Gibbons (Stanley), Priced Catalogue of Stamps of Foreign Countries, 1907-8, 2/6 net.  
 Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes for 1908, 16/ net.  
 Literary Year-Book, 1908, 5/ net. Contains directories of authors, publishers, agents, &c.  
 McCormick (A.), The Tinkler-Gypsies, 5/ net.  
 Munro (A.), Key to Bookkeeping down to Date, 2/6 net.  
 Neolith, No. 1, 7/6. A new illustrated quarterly. Contains contributions from G. K. Chesterton, G. B. Shaw, E. Nesbit, and others.  
 Shanachie (The), Winter, 1907, 1/ net. An Irish illustrated quarterly.  
 Simpson (Harold), Lotos, 5/ net. A fantasy.  
 Sisley Books: Burns's Letters to Clarinda; Madame Campan's Private Life of Marie Antoinette; Defoe's Memoirs of a Cavalier; Dickens's Christmas Carol; Xavier de Maistre's Journey round my Room, 1/ net each.  
 Spicer (F. E. and E. C.), Audit Programmes, 2/6 net. An outline of the principal points involved in some special kinds of audits.



Stock Exchange Year-Book, 1908, 28/ net.  
Woman and the Wise, 3/6 net. Collected and edited by G. F. Monkshood.  
Yeats (W. B.), Discoveries, 7/6. A volume of essays printed in a limited edition at Miss Yeats's Dun Emer Press, Dundrum, Ireland.

## Pamphlets.

Bourne (H. R. Fox), on Egyptian Affairs. No. III. Political Institutions in Egypt: their Growth and Hindrances; No. IV. The Case for Constitutional Reform in Egypt, 6d. each.  
Boutflower (Right Rev. Cecil H.), The Christian Idea of God, the Christian Idea of Man, 4d.  
Brocklebank Line of Calcutta Steamers: Direct Service, Liverpool to Calcutta.  
Brushfield (T. N.), Raleghana, Part VIII.: The Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh and some of the Events that followed it. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. The last of a series of papers on Raleigh.  
Hakluyt Society, Sixty-First Prospectus and List of Members, with index to publications.  
Is Commerce or Slavery to prevail on the Congo? 1d. Some extracts from Stanley's writings in 1884-5, with an Introduction by E. D. Morel.  
Liverpool Committee for Excavation and Research in Wales and the Marches: Statement of Alms.  
Manning (J. E.), Thomas à Kempis and the 'De Imitatione Christi,' 6d. net. An address delivered to the students and friends of the Unitarian Home Missionary College, Manchester.  
Modernism: What It is, and Why It was Condemned, by C. S. B., 4d. net.  
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, U.S., Bulletin for December.  
Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel, Twenty-Third Annual Report, 6d.  
Watts (J. Hunter), An Appeal for the Children, 1d.

## FOREIGN.

## Fine Art and Archaeology.

Hymans (H.), Les Van Eyck, 2fr. 50.  
Mauvinière (H. L. de la), Poitiers et Angoulême, 4fr. In the series of Villes d'Art célèbres.  
Rolland (R.), Vie de Michel-Ange, 2fr.

## Music and the Drama.

Donnay (M.), Théâtre, 2 vols., 7fr.  
Schneider (L.), Massenot: l'Homme, le Musicien, 25fr.

## Bibliography.

Delisle (L.), Recherches sur la Librairie de Charles V., 2 vols., 30fr.

## History and Biography.

Chapoutot (H.), Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, l'Écrivain et le Philosophe, 3fr. 50.  
Dumolin (M.), Précis d'Histoire Militaire, Révolution et Empire: Vol. I. Révolution, 25fr.  
Jansen (M.), Studien zur Fugger-Geschichte: Part I. Die Anfänge der Fugger (bis 1494), 5m.  
Simonsfeld (H.), Jahrbücher des Deutschen Reiches unter Friedrich I.: Vol. I. 1152-8, 24m.

## Philology.

Beck (J. W.), Horazstudien, 1m. 75.  
Hildebrandt (P.), Scholia in Ciceronis Orationes Bobiensia, ed., 8m.

## Science.

Ballore (Comte de M. de), La Science séismologique, 16fr.  
Gilbert (O.), Die meteorologischen Theorien des griechischen Alterthums, 20m.  
Reclus (E.), L'Homme et la Terre: Vol. IV. Histoire moderne, 25fr.

## General Literature.

Foley (C.), Tuteur, 3fr. 50.  
Lacroix (Général de), Un Voyage d'État-Major de Corps d'Armée, 6fr. With 15 coloured maps.  
Sorel (A.), Pages normandes, 3fr. 50.

\* All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

## Literary Gossip.

IN *The Cornhill Magazine* for January Mr. A. C. Benson writes on 'Kelmescott and William Morris.' Mr. Ian Malcolm writes on Edward Lear, and has had access to a large number of the artist's still unpublished letters, in the possession of Lord Northbrook; and Prof. James Sully, in 'Reminiscences of the Sunday Tramps,' recalls the goodly company who walked with Sir Leslie Stephen. Mr. G. M. Trevelyan contributes an article on 'The War Journals of "Garibaldi's" Englishmen.' 'My Night In' is a humorous Christmas sketch by Judge Parry. Short stories are 'Kayuke and Algo,' by Mr. Hesketh Prichard and his mother, and 'Love and a Bee,' by Mr. G. F. Bradby. Verse is represented by Mr. A. F. Wallis's 'A Christmas Tea-Party'; while a new feature is a critical notice

entitled 'The Book on the Table,' contributed this month by Lady Robert Cecil.

MR. ELLIS ASHMEAD BARTLETT contributes to the January *Blackwood* an article on 'The French Army on Campaign: an Account of their Operations in Morocco,' with special reference to the question, How would the French army of to-day fare in a war with Germany? Mr. Bartlett was with the French troops during the fighting at Casa Blanca. Other articles are 'Old Galway Life: Records and Recollections'; and 'Homer and the Critics,' by Mr. Andrew Lang; while 'Beyond the Dreams of Avarice' exposes the methods of an American mining swindle from which the writer's friends narrowly escaped. Mr. Charles Whibley writes on 'The American Language'; and 'Drake: an English Epic,' by Mr. Alfred Noyes, includes some love-lyrics.

MR. MURRAY has in the press an account of a journey from Pekin to Mandalay, made without interpreter or trained servant, through the less-known parts of Tsu-chuan and Yunnan to Bhamo in Burma, and thence to Mandalay. The author, Mr. R. F. Johnston, who is British District Officer at Wei-hai-wei, has special and unusual qualifications. He has a thorough knowledge of Chinese, and is also acquainted with Tibetan and other languages; while his interest in natural science, and knowledge of folk-lore and the religions and history of Western China, place him in a pre-eminent position as an observer.

THE January number of *The International* will open with an article by Mr. Walter Crane on 'The Socialist Ideal as a New Inspiration of Art.' Among the longer contributions will be the following: 'The Awakening of the Orient,' by Prof. Vambéry; 'The Democratic Spirit in German Literature,' by Frau Lily Braun; 'The Co-operative Movement in Belgium,' by M. Emile Vandervelde; 'The German Churches: a View from Within,' by Prof. Rade, of Marburg; and 'The Future of Art in East and West,' by Dr. Rodolphe Broda, the editor of the review. There will be short reports from correspondents in various quarters of the world on new tendencies in politics, economics, science, literature, and art.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS have arranged with Miss M. Mansfield of Florence to translate and edit for the first time, for inclusion in their "New Medieval Library," the well-known fourteenth-century MS. of Fra Giovanni da Cappel, entitled 'The Legend of the Holy Fina, Virgin of Santo Geminiano.' The book will be appropriately illustrated with reproductions of the Ghirlandajo frescoes in the Sta. Fina Chapel of the collegiate church of San Geminiano, and other old masters. The rare Italian original is preserved in the Biblioteca Nazionale at Florence.

THE publication of Mr. Swinburne's 'Tragedy of the Duke of Gandia' has been postponed to the early spring, in order to

enable Messrs. Harper & Brothers to issue it simultaneously in America.

INCREASED attention is being given in Germany to Mr. Swinburne's work; and Messrs. Tauchnitz, who have already published 'Atalanta in Calydon,' with a selection of the poet's lyrics, are about to follow it by 'Chastelard' and 'Mary Stuart' in one volume. The plays will be preceded by a critical introduction by Mr. Watts-Dunton, in which the fundamental difference between Mr. Swinburne's "chronicle" plays and the "historic" plays of foreign dramatists will be discussed. There is some likelihood of 'Chastelard' being staged in Germany.

WE are glad to find that our statement concerning *The Quarterly Review* made on p. 770 in the number for December 14th is incorrect. Dr. Prothero is not "retiring from the editorship," and has no intention of doing so. He is merely handing over the control of the *Review* for a short time, owing to ill-health and other circumstances, to a deputy, Mr. J. C. Bailey. We make our sincere apologies to Dr. Prothero for the mistake, which we take the earliest opportunity of correcting.

PROF. MAHAFFY's visit to Boston, which we recently announced, is unavoidably postponed.

IN our review of Dr. Sanday's book on 'The Life of Christ in Recent Research' last week (p. 761, col. 2, l. 14) a negative has slipped out before our statement concerning Dr. Sanday's view of the writer of Genesis. His exact words are: "It is not that he had two clearly recognized modes of expression before him, and that he deliberately chose the one and refused the other." The meaning is that the writer of Genesis had not two methods—the scientific and the symbolical—and that he chose one, but that he had only the symbolical.

MR. R. D. HICKS writes from Trinity College, Cambridge:—

"I wish to correct an erroneous description of my edition, just published, of Aristotle, 'De Anima.' In the List of New Books in your issue of December 14th my work is said to be 'Founded on the late Edwin Wallace's 'Aristotle's Psychology in Greek and English.' This is not the case. I have prepared an entirely independent edition, as is stated in the Preface, and neither is the translation, nor the Introduction, nor the notes in any sense 'founded on' the corresponding part of Mr. Wallace's work."

THE DUN EMER PRESS, Dundrum, has in preparation 'Poetry and Ireland,' essays by Mr. W. B. Yeats and Lionel Johnson. The books are printed on a hand press by Miss Elizabeth Yeats, the sister of the poet, and are in such demand that several of them are out of print.

THERE is in preparation, as an appendix to the 'Calendar of Cambridge Wills, 1501-1765,' which has been recently issued, a volume of notes and abstracts, giving all names mentioned therein as well as gifts and legacies bequeathed to colleges,

&c. There will only be 75 copies printed, for which early application is desirable.

MR. B. W. MATZ informs us that the search for the paper which contained Dickens's article on 'The Spirit of Chivalry in Westminster Hall' has at last been successful:—

"The article was published in Douglas Jerrold's *Shilling Magazine* for August, 1845. It did not appear entirely as Dickens wrote it, or as originally set by the printer, for about one-fourth of it was deleted, evidently to fit the space available. Some of your readers may be interested in this discovery, which is due entirely to the persistent search of Mr. C. Van Noorden. The article set from the galley proof will be included in 'Reprinted Pieces,' which forms vol. xxxiv. of the 'National Edition' of Dickens's works."

MR. HEINEMANN writes:—

"I notice in your issue of December 14th a note concerning the 'Memoirs of Major Fry,' which have by chance come into the hands of M. Solomon Reinach of Paris. I hope to publish this most interesting document early in the New Year."

To the January number of *The Dublin Review* the editor, Mr. Wilfred Ward, contributes an article on 'Modernism and the Encyclical.' The other contents of the *Review* include 'Some Memories of Francis Thompson,' by Mrs. Meynell, and an article on Queen Victoria's letters, by Father Robert Hugh Benson.

A NEW manual of Church of England work throughout the world, edited by Canon Walpole and the Rev. C. E. Barton, is to be published immediately under the title 'A Handy Atlas of Church and Empire.' It will contain a descriptive list of provinces and dioceses in the Empire, arranged in alphabetical order, with over 100 coloured maps by Bartholomew, and six coloured diagrams, showing trade, area, revenue, and population of the Empire; also the clergy and Christians attached to the Church in the Empire. The handbook will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

THE death took place on Friday week last at Cambridge of General James McLeod Innes, V.C., C.B., late of the Royal Engineers. He was born in India in 1830, and was concerned in the defence of Lucknow, on which he wrote ('Lucknow and Oude') in 1895. He also published 'The Sepoy Revolt' (1897), and 'Sir Henry Lawrence' in the series of 'Rulers of India' (1898), and edited a memoir of General Sir T. Browne.

THE death is announced on the 13th inst. of Mr. Frederic Thomas Elworthy, of Foxdown, Wellington, Somerset, whose works on the phonology, grammar, and vocabulary of his native county occupy a high place among books upon the existing English dialects. These works were written between 1873 and 1888, and first appeared in the *Transactions* of the Philological and English Dialect Societies. More recently Mr. Elworthy had devoted himself with great success to the investigation of certain branches of popular superstitions, the results of which he published in two well-known volumes: 'The Evil Eye: an Account of this Ancient and

Widespread Superstition,' in 1896, and 'Horns of Honour, and other Studies in the Byways of Archaeology,' in 1900. In connexion with these researches, which occupied him many years, Mr. Elworthy formed a probably unique collection of charms, amulets, talismans, and prophylactic ornaments, ancient and modern, principally, though not exclusively, from the Mediterranean lands. It is to be hoped that these will not be dispersed: they ought to be acquired for some national collection.

'PRAYER IN ART' is the subject of an article in the January *Sunday at Home*, which also contains 'Inner Jerusalem,' with illustrations; 'Douglas Thornton, a Literary Missionary'; and contributions by Prof. Rentoul of Melbourne and Prof. Johnstone of Aberdeen.

MR. D. S. ROBERTSON has offered to present various original MSS. of Tannahill's and Motherwell's poems to the Museum authorities of Glasgow University.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society held last week, Mr. G. P. Johnston, the secretary, read notes on, and exhibited, a collection of books and tracts, with spurious Scottish imprints, printed before 1700. Thirty-five such works are mentioned in Mr. Aldis's 'List of Books printed in Scotland before 1700'; but Mr. Johnston has discovered another thirteen since that work was issued, and with these in particular his paper dealt. One specially curious series exhibited by the lecturer was a number of Dutch-printed tracts. Several of these referred to James II., and one was a Dutch version (with the imprint 'Schotlandt, 1685') of the Earl of Argyll's 'Declaration and Apology of the Protestant People,' issued in May, 1685, and "printed at Campbell-Town, in Kintyre, in the shire of Argyre, anno 1685." Wodrow printed it in his 'History,' and referred to a reprint in Holland, which may have been the one shown by Mr. Johnston.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS will hold their annual general meeting at Merchant Taylors' School, Charterhouse Square, on January 10th. The proceedings will include two resolutions:—

(1) "That in view of the intolerable position created by the judgment in the Richmond School Case, whereby Secondary teachers are liable to instant dismissal, without appeal and without redress, the Board of Education should be called upon to promote legislation for the purpose of securing to teachers (a) reasonable notice in case of dismissal, or salary in lieu of notice, (b) an appeal to some public authority before whom the dismissed teacher should have the right of urging his case in person,"

proposed by Mr. T. E. Page, and

(2) "That the Territorial Army Bill having become law, it is the duty of every Secondary School to contribute to the supply of officers, and to this end assistant masters in such schools are called upon to work in every way possible,"

proposed by Rev. J. L. Dove, and a paper by Prof. M. E. Sadler on the

question 'Should Secondary Teachers be Civil Servants?'

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS for the History of Religions is to be held at Oxford next year, September 15th–18th inclusive. In accordance with the arrangements of previous Congresses, the meetings will be of two kinds: (1) General Meetings, for papers or lectures of wider import; (2) Meetings of Sections for papers, followed by discussion. The Sections will deal with the following peoples and their religions: I. The Lower Culture (including Mexico and Peru); II. The Chinese and Japanese; III. The Egyptians; IV. The Semites; V. India and Iran; VI. Greeks and Romans; VII. Germans, Celts, and Slavs; VIII. Christianity. English, French, German, and Italian will be recognized as official languages.

It is to be hoped that the Congress, which has already many distinguished supporters, will be a success. Its aim is to elucidate the history of religions, and, according to the rule adopted in Paris in 1900, "les polémiques d'ordre confessionnel ou dogmatique sont interdites." All communications concerning the Congress should be addressed to one of the Local Secretaries, Dr. J. Estlin Carpenter, 109, Banbury Road, Oxford, and Dr. L. R. Farnell, 191, Woodstock Road, Oxford.

"AMERICAN advices," writes a correspondent,

"report the death of the Rev. Theodore F. Wright, Ph.D., the Hon. General Secretary for the United States of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Born in 1845, he entered Harvard College in 1862; but in his second year he left the College and entered the Union army as a line officer, and served until August, 1865, when he was honourably discharged, and was readmitted to his former class, with which he was graduated in 1866. In 1868, after preparing for the ministry of the New Church ('Swedenborgians'), he took charge of a church in Bridgewater, Mass., where he remained twenty-one years. In 1889 the New Church Theological Seminary was established in Cambridge, Mass., in affiliation with, and on grounds adjacent to that of, Harvard University, and Dr. Wright was appointed Dean—a position he occupied to the end of his life. He had been editor-in-chief of *The New-Church Review*—which has just completed its fourteenth volume—since its inception in 1893. Dr. Wright, accompanied by his wife, sailed from Boston on October 26th, intending to spend a short time in Egypt, and then to proceed to Palestine. His death occurred in the Mediterranean while he was en route from Naples to Alexandria, and will be deeply lamented by his many friends, American and English."

THE Paris representatives of the English and American Press have formed an association with a view to more intimate relationship. At their first meeting, held this week, the Franco-Anglo-American Association elected the following officials: President, Mr. James W. Ozanne, *Daily Telegraph*; Vice-President, Mr. Howard Thompson, Associated Press; Treasurer, Mr. M. H. Donohoe, *Daily Telegraph*; Secretaries, Mr. Macdonald, *Daily News*, Mr. Dana H. Carrol, *New York Sun*, and Mr. Lawrence Jerrold, *Daily Telegraph*.



THE Liège Literary Walloon Society has taken in hand the preparation of a Walloon Dictionary. Walloon is the Romance dialect still generally spoken among the people in the Belgian provinces of Liège and Luxemburg. Three well-known philologists of Liège are superintending the work.

THE new member of the French Institute, elected on Friday in last week, is the Comte Durrieu. He is an ardent stamp collector, and his election is regarded as a triumph for philately; but his more cogent claims to membership were his learned works on art matters.

EVIDENCE of the growth of M. René Bazin's popularity with English readers, may be found in the fact that Mr. Eveleigh Nash is to issue a translation of 'L'Isolée.' This story of the struggle between the Government and the nuns has already passed through a multitude of editions in France.

## SCIENCE

### LORD KELVIN.

LORD KELVIN, whose death last Tuesday put the whole world of science in mourning, was born in Belfast eighty-three years ago, and was the son of James Thomson, LL.D., a distinguished teacher of mathematics. Soon after the boy's birth, his father was appointed professor in the University of Glasgow and it was here that the future Lord Kelvin received his education. At the age of eighteen William Thomson, as he then was, proceeded to St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he became First Smith's Prizeman and Second Wrangler, won the Colquhoun Sculls, and was elected President of the Musical Society. After leaving Cambridge, he studied in France, then, as always, the Mecca of brilliant mathematicians, and worked for nearly a year in the laboratory of the famous Regnault. An offer of the Chair of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow caused him to return thither, and he held the appointment from the age of twenty-two until his resignation in 1890, followed by his election as Chancellor of Glasgow University four years later. Almost from the first, he conquered for himself a commanding position in the world of science, and at his death he had come to be accepted by scholars in all countries as the first English scientific thinker of his time.

The bent of his mind was throughout mathematical, and, in the words of Helmholtz, he had "the gift of translating real facts into mathematical equations and vice versa," which, on the same authority, is far rarer than the capacity for finding the solution of a given mathematical problem. Hence he did much to break down the old dividing-wall between mathematical and experimental physics, and to confine the first-named science to its true function as the exact expression of the laws of phenomena. It was this practical turn of his genius that led him early to perceive the capabilities of electricity, and at the age of seventeen he wrote an essay on its mathematical theory. As he said when he republished his first papers on electricity and magnetism, "there is no branch of physics which affords a surer foundation or more definite objects for the application of mathematical reasoning than the theory of electricity"; and to this opinion he remained faithful during the whole of his life. Yet he did not neglect

the practical side of the science, and, as consulting electrician to most of the Atlantic cable companies, he made many discoveries of the greatest technical importance, among which it may be enough to mention here the fact that long-distance telegraph cables were better worked with a very small battery power than with, as was then supposed, as large a one as possible. It was in this connexion also that he invented the siphon recorder, the mirror galvanometer, the quadrant electrometer which bears his name, and which for the first time made the measurement of small electrostatic charges possible, an improved mariner's compass, and a deep-sea sounder. All these inventions and many others, including the familiar screw-down water tap, had considerable commercial as well as scientific value, and some short time before his death he was the proprietor of more than fifty patents.

Lord Kelvin, however, never lost sight of the speculative side of science, and very early interested himself in the controversy then raging between science and religion as to the age of the solar system. Although in his youth he was inclined to limit the pretensions of the geologists who claimed hundreds of millions of years for the structural changes that have taken place in the crust of the earth, he later became more lenient in this respect, and declared in 1872 that on the meteoric theory it was easy to account for the continuance of solar heat for two hundred millions of years. His views on this matter have been much misrepresented, but there is no need to go further into a controversy that is already ancient history, as Lord Kelvin's position is clearly defined in an appendix to the new edition of the 'Treatise on Natural Philosophy' which he published in conjunction with Prof. Tait in 1879. Of greater bulk in the public eye of the present day is, perhaps, his view of the constitution of matter, which he thought consisted of atoms formed by vortex-rings in an incompressible and frictionless fluid such as the hypothetical ether. This idea, which has proved of most pregnant consequence to modern thought, was restated by him in his Baltimore Lectures, when he declared that this ether "was at rest throughout the universe except in so far as it is moved by waves generated by the motions of ponderable matter." He tells us in the same course that his object in delivering these lectures was "to find how much of the phenomena of light can be explained without going beyond the elastic-solid theory." The conclusion which he then reached, that is, that magnetism played no part in these phenomena, is now generally accepted.

This brings us to Lord Kelvin's method of working, which was peculiar in so far that he seems to have thought most deeply and clearly when lecturing or speaking. This had its disadvantages, but he avoided most of its pitfalls by the intense straining after practical results which was his most pronounced mental characteristic. No one was more convinced than he that science is measurement, or that, as he himself put it, "if you can measure that of which you are speaking and express it by a number, you know something of your subject; but if you cannot measure it nor express it by a number, your knowledge is of a sorry kind and hardly satisfactory. It may be the beginning of the acquaintance, but you are hardly, in your thoughts, advanced towards science, whatever the subject may be."

This principle he carried to the fullest extent, and it throws great light upon his method of working, to speak colloquially, on his legs." There can be little doubt that when he set to work to describe in public any

phenomenon, he had in his mind's eye a precise and well-defined picture of the apparatus producing it. "It seems to me," he said,

"that the true sense of the question, Do we or do we not understand a particular subject in physics? is—Can we make a mechanical model which corresponds to it? I am never satisfied so long as I have been unable to make a mechanical model of the object. If I am able to do so, I understand it. If I cannot make such a model, I do not understand it."

Yet this method has the defects of its qualities, and very often led its inventor to travel far out of the record of the case before him, and to take his hearers into paths where they ran some risk of losing themselves. In the same way Lord Kelvin was himself occasionally led into contempt of merely literary conventions, a closer attention to which would sometimes have made his meaning clearer. His fearless mental honesty, however, stood him here, as elsewhere, in good stead; and when he had been unwittingly betrayed into a wrong conclusion, he allowed no consideration to prevent him from retracing his steps. His courage in avowing that he had been wrong in asserting in the first instance that the newly discovered energy of radium must come from external sources was commented upon at the time in *The Athenæum* (see No. 4010).

Lord Kelvin was throughout his long life a voluminous and constant contributor to the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, *The Philosophical Magazine*, and a large number of scientific periodicals throughout the world. Apart from these, his principal publications—consisting in great measure of excerpts from these writings welded into a more or less harmonious whole—were his 'Papers on Electrostatics and Magnetism,' published by Messrs. Macmillan in 1872, containing most of his previous work on those subjects; his 'Mathematical and Physical Papers' (3 vols.), published by the Cambridge University Press in 1882; and his Baltimore Lectures on 'Molecular Dynamics and the Wave Theory of Light,' brought out by the same publishers, after a delay of nineteen years, in 1904. Besides these he wrote, as before mentioned, in conjunction with his colleague the late Prof. Tait, the famous 'Treatise on Natural Philosophy' (2 vols.) published by the Cambridge University Press in 1872, and the contemporaneous 'Elements of Natural Philosophy,' which consisted of the non-mathematical part of the larger treatise. Both the two last-named books are still recognized as textbooks on their subjects.

Lord Kelvin in his life reaped all the honours, both English and foreign, which it was possible to bestow on him, and to which he was in the fullest measure entitled by his unique position in the scientific and social world. Throughout his long life he retained his powers wonderfully, and had that fine simplicity of nature which goes with greatness. His interests were by no means confined to science, and, when he was over eighty, he would converse with the animation of a boy on all sorts of subjects. His modesty was always remarkable, but his fine blue eyes—the eyes of a seer—were enough to show the observer of human faces that he was no ordinary man.

### SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Dec. 13.—Mr. H. F. Newall, President, in the chair.—Mr. Cowell read a paper on 'Ancient Eclipses,' in which he expressed his thanks to Mr. Crommelin for having gone through and verified his calculations.—Prof Turner read a

note on the position of the sun's axis of rotation, deduced from the Greenwich measures of sunspots 1886 to 1901. He described his paper as rather a statement of the nature of the problem than a solution.—The Astronomer-Royal showed a photograph of Saturn's satellite Phoebe, which had fortunately been obtained almost at the exact time of its greatest elongation.—Mr. Crommelin read a further paper by Mr. Cowell and himself on the perturbations of Halley's comet. The authors were now investigating the perturbations of the comet in the past, the period dealt with being that from 1301 to 1531.—Mr. Eddington read a paper on the mean distances of the stars in Groombridge's Catalogue.—The Secretary read a paper by Prof. Barnard on observations of Saturn's ring at the time of its disappearance this year, made with the 40-inch refractor of the Yerkes Observatory. The author found that the re-appearance of the ring, expected about July 26th, was an extremely gradual and indefinite phenomenon. Special attention was given to two nebulous condensations on each side of the ring, as seen edgewise, of which several drawings were shown. He thought these were due to the outer bright portion of the inner ring, seen through the substance of the ring itself.—The Rev. T. E. R. Phillips confirmed Prof. Barnard's observations of the nebulous condensations which he suggested were due to the sun's light seen through the Cassini division.—Other papers were taken as read.

**GEOLOGICAL.**—Dec. 4.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President in the chair.—Dr. Whitman Cross of the U.S. Geological Survey, Dr. G. F. Kunz, Hon. Curator of Gems in the American Museum of Natural History, W. H. Abdullah Quilliam Bey, and Messrs. T. E. G. Bailey, W. Barratt, J. F. Browne, E. H. Davison, A. Eastwood, L. W. Edwards, W. H. Goodchild, W. Hay, J. Kelly, C. O. G. Larcombe, P. MacNair, W. Maurice, L. Mitchell, L. Moysiey, J. O'Connell, W. M. H. Scott, and F. T. Spackman were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'The Faunal Succession in the Carboniferous Limestone (Upper Avonian) of the Midland Area (North Derbyshire and North Staffordshire),' by Mr. T. Franklin Sibly, and 'Brachiopod Homœomorphism: *Spirifer glaber*,' by Mr. S. S. Buckman.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—Dec. 12.—Mr. Philip Norman, Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. H. St. George Gray read a paper 'On the Stone Circles of East Cornwall,' which was illustrated by lantern-slides, flint implements, photographs, contoured plans of the Bodmin Moor stone circles, and a relief model of the "Stripples Stones" circle constructed by the lecturer to the same scale, and in the same style, as his model of the Arbor Low stone circle exhibited in the British Museum. Mr. Gray dealt chiefly with the excavations which he conducted at the Stripples Stones for the British Association in 1905, and with his surveys and observations at the neighbouring circles, viz., the Trippet Stones, the Leaze, the Fernacre, and the Stannon circles. In these plans the precise position of every stone has been delineated. The Stripples Stones consisted originally of twenty-eight standing stones, of which rather more than half remain; the diameter of the circle was 146½ ft., and the stones were arranged 16½ ft. apart. Fernacre was the largest circle in Cornwall, with an approximate diameter of 149 ft.; in this circle 71 standing and prostrate stones remain. Stannon had an approximate diameter of 138 ft.; and Mr. Gray's plan shows no fewer than 79 stones. The Trippet Stones were of similar character to the Stripples Stones, with a diameter of 108 ft., and having eight standing and four prostrate stones remaining. The Leaze circle was the smallest of the "group," having a diameter of 81 ft., its stones of quadrangular cross-section numbering ten standing and six prostrate. Mr. Gray went into many details with regard to the relative position of the circles, not only with themselves, but with also the hill-tops (i.e. Brown Willy, Rough Tor, Garrow Tor, &c.). He remarked that there were some hundreds of hut-circles in the immediate neighbourhood, which were probably contemporaneous in date with the circles. Some of these hut-circles had been destroyed recently for building a viaduct in connexion with china-clay works. It was pointed out that the Stannon circle had a curious flattening

on the north like that in a similar position in the large circle of Long Meg and her Daughters in Cumberland. As far as the finding of relics was concerned, the excavations at the Stripples Stones did not give satisfactory results. Twenty-five cuttings in connexion with the surrounding vallum and ditch and the position of the stones were made, and the digging produced only a few flint flakes, &c. The northern ditch appeared to have been for drainage purposes, no cut ditch having been found in the southern half of the circle. From excavations round the central monolith, which is now recumbent and is 12½ ft. long, it was proved that, instead of having stood in the middle of the circle, it was excentric; but being so it fell into the same alignment as the entrance to the circle and the centre of the Trippet Stones circle about a mile to the west. One of the prostrate stones was found to have been packed when erect with small blocks of granite to support it on its pointed base. It was only from negative evidence that Mr. Gray felt in any way justified in suggesting a late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date for the Stripples Stones. Similar flakes to those found in the circle had been discovered on the banks of the Dozmary Pool, the largest piece of water in Cornwall, at a distance of three miles from the Stripples Stones. In the discussion which ensued the chief speakers were Mr. A. L. Lewis, Prof. Gowland, Dr. W. Wright, Mr. C. H. Read, and the Chairman. In responding Mr. Gray remarked that it was probable that preliminary excavations would be conducted at Avebury late next spring.

**LINNEAN.**—Dec. 5.—Prof. W. A. Herdman, President, in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows: Dr. N. Annandale, Mr. S. Arden, Mr. H. Atkinson, Dr. J. Barker, Dr. F. H. Bowman, Mr. D. T. Gwynne-Vaughan, Mr. J. T. Hamilton, Dr. F. Keeble, Prof. A. Meek, Mr. J. W. Oliver, Mr. L. Richardson, Mr. J. C. Smith, Mr. T. Southwell, Miss Eva Whitley, and Mr. W. R. Williams.—Dr. O. Stapf exhibited a series of specimens of *Spartina townsendii* representing different stages of development and tall and dwarf forms, and for comparison also typical specimens of *S. alterniflora*, *S. stricta*, and on behalf of Messrs. H. and J. Groves, *S. neyranii* from the estuary of the Bidassoa.—A discussion followed, in which the President, Mr. H. Groves, Mr. J. C. Shenstone, and Prof. F. W. Oliver engaged.—The following papers were read: 'On a Collection of Plants from Gunung Tahan, Pahang,' by Mr. H. C. Robinson, by Mr. H. N. Ridley, 'Report on the Aleyonaria of the Sudanese Red Sea,' by Prof. J. A. Thomson, and Mr. J. M. McQueen, 'Report on the Crinoidea of the Sudanese Red Sea,' by Mr. H. C. Chadwick, 'Notes on some Marine Algae from the Red Sea,' by Prof. R. J. Harvey-Gibson, and 'Report on the Hydroids of the Sudanese Red Sea,' by Miss L. Roscoe Thornely.

**ENTOMOLOGICAL.**—Dec. 4.—Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. Feather and Mr. R. W. Jack were elected Fellows.—Dr. G. C. Hodgson exhibited a number of examples of *Anthrocera trifoli*, collected on the same ground in Sussex, and showing a wide range of variation, including three fine melanic forms, and several with six spots on the upper wings.—Mr. W. J. Kaye showed a specimen *Papilio thoas thoas* with the central portions of both tails removed apparently by a narrow-billed bird. The injury appeared so symmetrical that it was thought likely that the specimen was an abnormality, but a careful microscopical examination showed that this was not the case. Several species of butterflies from British Guiana were also shown with injuries to the wings in the region of the abdomen, such injuries to Danaine butterflies being rare.—The President showed two photographs of an African locust which had apparently caught a mouse and was preying upon it. The specimen was found in the Congo State.—Mr. R. S. Bagnall exhibited and read notes on many species of Coleoptera, Thysanoptera, and Aptera, from Northumberland, Durham and Scotland, of which ten were new to Britain.—Mr. L. W. Newman exhibited a long and varied series of *Eumomus autumnaria* (*alvina*); a series of *Polia xanthomista* (*nigrocincta*) bred from ova and fed on carrot, the specimens unusually large (N. Cornwall); three pairs of hybrid *Notodonta ziczac*, male,  $\times$  *dromedarius*, female = *Newmani*, Tutt, three very fine *Xylina conformis*,

bred by Evan John, S. Wales; three cocoons (*in situ*) of *Dicranura bicuspis* collected wild in Tilgate Forest; and a fine melanic male *Oporabia dilutata*, taken wild in Bexley Woods this year, being the first melanic specimen of the species reported from Kent.—Dr. F. A. Dixey exhibited male and female specimens of a new *Belenois* allied to *B. zochalia*, Boisd., but distinct from the *zochalia* group. These were captured by Mr. Wiggins in the Tiriki Hills, north-east of the Victoria Nyanza.—Prof. E. B. Poulton communicated a note on 'The Natural Enemies of *Bombyx rubi* in Scotland,' and made some observations on the convergences of *Limenitis* in America supplementary to his note at the last meeting.—Mr. J. C. Moulton read a note on the rest attitude of *Hyria auroraria*.—Mr. A. H. Swinton communicated a paper on 'The Family Tree of Moths and Butterflies, traced in their Organs of Sense.'—Mr. E. Meyrick communicated a paper on 'Notes and Descriptions of Pterophoridae and Orneoidae.'—Mr. R. Shelford read a paper entitled 'Studies on the Blattidae.'—The Rev. K. St. A. Rogers read a paper entitled 'Notes on the Bionomics of British East African Butterflies,' and exhibited many examples collected by him, and from the Hope Museum, Oxford, to illustrate his remarks.

**SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.**—Dec. 11.—Dr. Pinches read a paper entitled 'The Legend of Merodach.' The usual outline of the story of Merodach was given, as told in the Semitic account of the Creation. He was the fourth in descent from Tiawath (such was the form of the name chosen, instead of the more usual Tiamat, on account of Berossus's "Thalath," which is apparently a scribe's error for "Thauath" under the influence of the Greek *θάλασσα*, Att. *θάλαττα*: Damascius's "Tauthē" is from the late vulgar form "Tāwthu," transcribed "Tāmtu" by Assyriologists), the groups being (1) Lahmu and Lahamu; (2) Ansar and Kisar; (3) Ea and Dawkina; (4) Merodach. A kind of evolution had taken place. Tiawath's second brood, however, evil like herself, plotted to destroy the gods of heaven. Anu and Nudimmud went forth to attack her, but failed to accomplish their design. Merodach then undertook the task of vindicating the gods of heaven, and having fought with and defeated Tiawath and her followers, he destroyed her, and made of one half of her body a covering for the heavens—the waters above the firmament. Those who had sided with her were captured and imprisoned, and mankind was created to redeem them (so Jensen), though what meaning was to be attached to this expression was doubtful. A late inscription was then quoted, in which a deity, to all appearance, goes down to a prison, opens the gate, and shows marked favour to the inmates, the prisoners being the captive gods (*ilāni subūtu*). From the context it seems probable that this favouring deity was Merodach in his character of "the merciful one." There are considerable gaps in this inscription, and the scribe evidently had a defective copy; but it is stated on the reverse that the gods of Borsippa, Cuthah, Kis, and all the cities, went to Babylon to take the hands of Kayawanu (Saturn, the Chium of Amos v. 26) and the great lord Merodach, at the time of the new year's festival, when gifts were offered before them. There was seemingly some connexion between the mercy shown to the captive gods and the homage of the others to Kayawanu and Merodach, though the deities paying the homage were not those who had been hostile of old. The visits were apparently the annual celebration of the event. Could this text be completed, there is hardly any doubt that it would throw interesting light on Babylonian theology.

**MATHEMATICAL.**—Dec. 13.—Prof. W. Burnside, President, in the chair.—Messrs. G. N. Watson, D. G. Taylor, F. B. Pidduck, L. R. Line, and W. E. Dalby were elected Members.—Messrs. S. T. Shovelton and G. N. Watson were admitted into the Society.—The following papers were communicated: 'A Formula in Finite Differences and its Application to Mechanical Quadrature,' by Mr. S. T. Shovelton, and 'On Weierstrass's E-function in the Calculus of Variations,' by Prof. A. E. H. Love.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—Astronomy, Old and New; Lecture Sir David Gill. (Juvenile Lecture.



## Science Gossip.

THE forthcoming part of *The Annals of Botany* (Oxford University Press) will include 'Spore Formation in *Derbesia*,' by Mr. B. M. Davis; 'The Origin of the Roots in *Lycopodium selago*,' by Miss E. M. Saxelby; 'Contributions to the Cytology of *Humaria rutilans*, Fries,' by Mr. H. C. J. Fraser; 'On a New Pteridosperm possessing the Sphenopteris Type of Foliage,' by Mr. E. A. Newell Arber; 'The Anatomy and Morphology of *Tmesipteris*,' by Miss M. G. Sykes; 'Studies on some Javanese Anthocerataceæ,' by Mr. D. H. Campbell; and 'The Proteases of Plants,' by Prof. S. H. Vines.

THE distinguished specialist Prof. Moritz Schmidt-Metzler, whose death in his seventieth year is announced from Frankfurt, studied at Göttingen, Vienna, Berlin, Utrecht, and London. He settled as general practitioner in his native town Frankfurt, and it was not until 1887 that he devoted himself to special study. He was among the doctors consulted by the Emperor Frederick, and four years ago he performed an operation on the Emperor William. Among his best-known works are 'Ueber Tracheotomie der Kehlkopfschwindsucht,' 'Die Krankheiten der oberen Luftwege,' and 'Die seitlichen Divertikel des Nasenrachensraums.'

MR. MERFIELD, F.R.A.S., of Sydney, is proceeding to Flint Island to take part in the observation of the total eclipse of the sun on the 3rd prox.

THE VALZ PRIZE of the French Academy has been awarded to M. Giacobini of Nice for his numerous cometary discoveries, and the Pontécoulant Prize to M. Gaillot for his labours on the theory and new tables of the large planets, one result of which has been the detection of the cause of a discordance between the actual motion of Saturn and that deduced from the tables of Le Verrier.

THE death is announced, in the forty-second year of his age, of Prof. Krassnow, Director of the Warsaw Observatory, a position which he had held only since 1898, his previous astronomical work having been at Kasan. The Warsaw Observatory was founded by the University in 1820.

*Harvard College Observatory Circular* 133 states that the systematic search for variable stars has been continued; and Miss Leavitt's examination of the plates has led, amongst other results, to the discovery of fifteen new ones, the first of which will be reckoned as var. 163, 1907, *Hydræ*, and the last as var. 177, 1907, *Herculis*. The range of variability is in most of these cases small, but in the first mentioned amounts to two and a half magnitudes (from 9.0 to 11.5), and in var. 166, 1907, *Leonis Minoris*, to two magnitudes (from 9.5 to 11.5). Mr. Metcalf has discovered variability in a faint star in the constellation *Taurus*, the brightness of which increased by more than half a magnitude within an hour on the 11th ult. The variability of this star (which will be reckoned in a general list as var. 178, 1907, *Tauri*) has been confirmed from plates taken at Harvard College Observatory.

Two more small planets were photographically discovered by Mr. Metcalf at Taunton, Mass., on the 3rd and 4th ult.; and three by Herr Kopff at the Astrophysical Institute, Königstuhl, Heidelberg, on the 10th and 30th ult. and the 4th inst. respectively.

## FINE ARTS

*Enamelling.* By Lewis F. Day. (Batsford.)

BOOKS of this kind, in which the subject is treated in simple, yet authoritative language, written by those who know what they are writing about, are much needed. People wander through a museum in a desultory way, perhaps only to fill up a vacant half-hour. If they only had at hand an intelligent guide, their interest in many things which of themselves say nothing at all to them would be excited. But for the moment the dose must not be too strong. The learned treatise which attempts to exhaust by innumerable references all that has hitherto been said or thought on any given subject is repellent to all but the expert. And the endeavour to combine such a thing with a work of popularization is a task foredoomed to failure. Mr. Lewis Day in this and his other well-known handbooks on the decorative arts avoids, on the one hand, the appearance—it is often no more—of great learning; on the other, triviality and misleading platitude. He says what he has to say in a concise form. To quote almost his own words, he has sought to put in a handy, readable, and intelligible shape the gist of what he has learnt from the works of many able specialists; to write a book for the beginner which shall smooth his way to understanding; and to point out the progress of one of the most ancient of the arts. But we need not accept his own modest estimate. He is himself a capable teacher, of full and varied experience. His incidental observations show that he has an intimate grasp of his subject, not only on the historical, but also on the technical and the artistic sides. His remarks on the theories involved in the application of the different methods of working—for example, the reasons why we should be led to expect *cloisonné* here or *champlevé* there—are valuable and to the point. He has managed to include a great deal within the compass of a small book.

Little is known of the earliest history of enamelling. As our author says, "it is to be doubted whether the ancient Egyptians got much beyond the threshold of enamelling on metal." They may not have gone far in the art, but it is certain that in early Egyptian times the foundations of the system were laid, whether or not the colouring matters employed were truly vitreous ones and fused. On ivory, on pottery, on stone, and even on wood, the effect produced was the same, viz., the separation of colour from colour by intervening lines of metal or of the substance of the main body of the piece. Jewels, bits of glass, and pastes of various kinds were inlaid, and it may be left to archaeologists to speculate at what period the idea first occurred of fusing these substances and attaching them to the metal. Enamel, as we are here told, is really glass upon metal, by means of which the glassworker comes to the help of the

goldsmith, and gives him the aid of colour in a more manageable and inexpensive way than by inlaying with precious stones.

Except in the national museums or, for the moment, amongst the treasures of rich collectors, we are scarcely likely to find specimens of early Byzantine and other early *champlevé* enamels; and few care to occupy themselves with barbaric jewellery—Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, or Gallic. Fine specimens of painted enamels—the work of the Courteys, Pénicauds, or Limosins—have for the most part found permanent resting-places, or, if still waiting for them, are unattainable by any but the longest purses. But interest in them, once excited, increases rapidly, and it is the object of Mr. Day's book to excite still further that interest.

The historical part of the subject is sufficiently stated, and is illustrated by such monuments as the Pala d'Oro and the Paliotto, the Iron Crown of Lombardy, and well-known specimens of early Limoges *champlevé*. Enough is said without going into difficult questions of origin and evolution at length. But even for the least advanced student some knowledge of the early history of every art and its developments is necessary, and the author rightly enters a protest against the ultra-modernist's assumed contempt of that knowledge and the value of comparative study.

The intelligent reader will learn all he need know of the practical processes of enamelling: the various systems or classes, the *champlevé*, the *cloisonné*, the translucent, and the painted, with their varieties: the vitreous substances employed, and the methods of fusing them. He will easily grasp that by the first methods the design is outlined on the surface by strips of metal or dug out of the metal itself; that by another system translucent enamel is laid over a design which has been etched or hammered out; and that by yet another the enamel is simply applied to the metal in the same way as paint is to a panel or canvas. The author discourses pleasantly of Egypt, of the delicate enamelled jewellery of the finest period of Greek art, of Byzantium, of Limoges, of Hungarian and Russian wire enamels; of work where the enamel lies beneath the level of the cloisons, or rises up, as it were, in thick drops above the setting; of the great French painter-enamellers; and of modern Russian and Scandinavian enamel-work in *plique à jour* style. Finally, there are three chapters on the palette of the enameller, for, as Mr. Day rightly says, it is necessary to refer to the chemistry of the process in order to understand it properly from the artistic standpoint. Japanese and Indian enamels are carefully treated, with excellent references to Jaipur and other Indian work. Amongst the latter is the curious Pertabghar and Ratam enamel, of which the method of production does not seem to be fully understood. The author does not mention these by name, but he refers to the system of melting a thick layer of green (or, in the case of Ratam, deep-blue) enamel on a plate of

burnished gold and, while still hot, covering it with designs in thin gold. The remarks on the productions of the porcelain painters, on French, Dresden, Battersea, and Liverpool enamels, will have considerable interest for collectors for whom the work of greater men is inaccessible. And if Battersea is admittedly inferior, it has attractions of its own, and good specimens are eagerly sought after. As the author says, nothing ever done at Battersea will compare for a moment with French work. May it not be added that French workmen are probably responsible for the really fine specimens of what we know as Battersea? Little is left unnoticed. There is even a reference to the enamelled iron of the modern advertiser. But of the most recent attempts of the dilettanti enamellers of the present day the author has nothing to say: probably because it is more discreet to be silent.

It is no depreciation of this book to say that it hardly appeals to, or has much practical value for, the serious student. Experts will learn nothing new on the archaeological side. The author himself tells us that he is not an enameller, and that the reader must not expect to learn from him how to enamel. But every one may be edified by the lucid remarks on the decorative and artistic value of the examples of the various systems of enamelling, coming, as they do, from a well-equipped and trustworthy source. The volume is well illustrated, including 114 photographs and woodcuts.

#### WINTER EXHIBITION AT MESSRS. TOOTH'S GALLERIES.

An exhibition such as this makes one realize how capricious are the habits of picture-buyers. We see here only the type of picture that has a trustworthy market, and the juxtapositions resulting from such a test give the impression of a weirdly impersonal presiding genius. By virtue of what superiority over many painters spiritually akin to him is the late M. Cazin (represented here by an altogether exquisite little landscape) included as the compeer of Jimenez, of Mr. Heywood Hardy, of Mr. Thomas Blinks? Before such incongruities we are lost in vain conjecture as to the causes which govern the commercial appreciation of modern pictures. Messrs. Tooth's collection reminds us brusquely how large a part accident and personal intrigue must have in the launching of the reputation either of a very fine painter or an excessively bad one. At first sight, judging merely by the intrinsic quality of the pictures, we might suppose the organizers of such a medley as appears here to be innocent of anything in the shape of a policy, and to have selected their pictures as they might tickets in a lottery. We should be very much mistaken, however, if we imagined that these gentlemen did not understand their business many times better than we do. The careful student of such shows sees the work of certain painters turn up with a frequency that forbids the hypothesis of chance, and forces him to amazed recognition of the compelling power of hidden causes which unite to endow some names with selling power. So only can we explain the fact that M. Cazin's frail and diaphanous

landscape should have standing in the world that loves Jimenez and Mr. Heywood Hardy and Mr. Thomas Blinks. All thanks to the men who can thus exploit genuine merit.

This region of obscure miracle in which reputations are engineered is one that only Balzac could properly illuminate. How profound is the knowledge of human nature displayed in this work! how far-reaching its effects on generations of artists yet unborn! How must the picture-dealing mind—the same in all ages—smile at the critic's pretence of guiding or classifying artistic movements! Himself sublimely disinterested in the sense that he has seldom a preference for one art over another, the dealer is uniquely careful to safeguard the continuity of the business, like some permanent official in a Government office, watching ministries come and go. The public taste, that to us appears capricious, is for him a constant factor, setting bounds beyond which art can never wander very far. He is amazed at our failure to observe the eternal canons of saleability.

We are not competent exponents of these canons, though in certain privileged moments we have caught hints of some of them—as that the female nude should never be depicted except from the back, or that fair models should be preferred, because "dark girls are not innocent," and innocence, apparently, is what the Englishman ultimately prefers in "the home." Also the eyes of beauty should be portrayed round and wide open, because looking under the lids conveys an impression of intelligence and consequent wickedness.

These are not artistic standards, and to a critic they seem valueless, just as a true picture-dealer regards our theories as fanciful and unreal; but it is worth while to remember that we merely discuss what art *ought* to be. He far more than we decides what it *shall* be, and it is seemingly that in the presence of a great and permanent authority we should, for once in a way, confess our own inadequacy before passing to notice, from our narrow artistic point of view, an exhibition for the discussion of which that point of view is only partially applicable. Though the main interest of this significant show is not artistic, but social, it is a sufficiently good example of its kind to contain a considerable number of pictures of some artistic interest. After the beautiful Cazin already mentioned, the best work is found among the water-colours, where two large works by Mr. J. W. North, A.R.A., *January in Algiers* and *On the Darenth*, show feeling for the poetic quality of Nature in her prettier moods, together with great lightness and dexterity of handling: the orange tree to the spectator's right in the former picture is a particularly clever piece of execution. Rosa Bonheur's *Otter Hounds* has much freshness of piecemeal observation, and the group is adroitly arranged so that each dog stands out clearly from the background; but she seems not to have grasped the possibility of modelling a group as an entity having a proportion and structure of its own. William Hunt is best represented by a still-life wherein the gold and grey-green of a pineapple are set in a background of darker grey-green, through which glimmers a clouded pink—with considerable decorative effect, though the painter ruins it by introducing the most poisonous note conceivable in some purple plums of excruciating quality. *The Evening of Life*, by Joseph Israëls, is the only one of the Dutch water-colours which is at all satisfactory. Here the evening sky, seen through a window blind, has a fine, murky quality; but the figures are rather flimsy and un-

substantial. Among the oil paintings it must be admitted that Mr. Leader's two landscapes are unusually good, and deserve a little more respect than modern criticism generally offers this painter. In very formal and mannered fashion he yet shows some power of design.

Here are artists not without vitality, but their artistic force is in these surroundings far less striking than the brooding presence of certain elemental forces before which we must all bow—the bad chain of habit which induces a man buying a picture to buy, not something that refreshes him spiritually, but something that soothes and flatters his special foibles; the subtlety and profundity which exploit this weakness, perpetuating the habit, lest, ceasing to buy pictures for this reason, he should leave off buying at all; and the confusion of mind which makes half the people connected with art regard any attack on this ancient abuse as a threat to the very existence of art itself. In every exhibition of pictures these forces are felt, and in most there is also some measure of artistic vitality. In the present show, however, the latter spirit is a little cowed by the superior vitality of the other, which is more in sympathy with a commercial age.

#### THE ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZES.

THE exhibition of prize work by Royal Academy students showed the defects of the system of multiple visitors, each giving very short terms of instruction. This is almost tantamount to giving no instruction at all, and leaving the student to his own devices. As a result, he seems to persist in the kind of photographic elaboration traditional in these schools, an undraughtsmanlike procedure, by means of soft stippling, the origin of which is lost in obscurity. It would be interesting to know who first devised the method and for what purpose.

The Gold Medal paintings were wanting in scholarly qualities. The one gaining the second prize alone had something painter-like about it, but was so careless and slipshod that one may forgive the judges for not wishing to honour its author with the first prize.

The sculptured groups for the Gold Medal were some of them admirable, however. The prize-winner, Mr. Blundstone, showed a vigorous group which fully deserved its success; but there was another even better in its rather greater simplicity, the work of Mr. Lessore. Both reflected the highest credit on their instructors; but it may be remembered that there are rather fewer instructors for the modelling students, and perhaps, in consequence, less confusion.

#### SALE.

THE best price obtained at Christie's last Saturday was for Reynolds's *Lady Dashwood and Child*, 2,730l.; while Lawrence's *Miss Anna Maria Dashwood* brought 1,470l. Other pictures: J. Hoppner, *Portrait of a Lady in blue dress and white muslin fichu*, 1,575l. M. van Muscher, *An Interior, with three gentlemen studying astronomy*, 110l. Sir W. Beechey, *Mrs. Hodgson*, 152l. Rev. W. Peters, *Hebe*, 525l. F. Mieris, *Two Boys at a Window, amusing themselves with a cat*, 325l. P. Wouverman, *Scene at a Village Fair*, 378l.

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

SOME interesting additions have just been made to the collection of pictures in the National Gallery of Scotland, Edinburgh. The most notable is an excellent finished



sketch by Wilkie for his large picture in the Tate Gallery of 'Real Teaching of John Knox before the Lords of the Congregation, 10th June, 1559.' The sketch is interesting, not only in itself, but also from the fact that it was submitted to Walter Scott, who described it as "a work of rare power." On the other hand, Carlyle denounced the completed picture as "a typical instance of the worthlessness of historical painting." There are, it should be noted, certain differences between the sketch and the finished picture. The Scottish National Portrait Gallery has also been enriched by portraits of Sam Bough, by John Phillip, and of George Macdonald, the novelist, by Miss S. C. Harrison. The latter was painted at Bordighera in 1897.

PROF. C. J. HOLMES has been re-elected for a further term of three years on the Slade foundation at Oxford.

THE death last week, at the age of seventy-four, of Mr. John C. L. Sparkes removes one of the best-known teachers of art in this country. Mr. Sparkes began his artistic education in Guernsey, and went on to Leigh's and the schools of the Royal Academy. His teaching at the Lambeth Schools was effective; and he had many well-known artists under his tuition at South Kensington, where he was head of the teaching staff from 1875 till he retired in 1898.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers, Messrs. M. Hardie, H. A. Webster, and E. M. Wilson were elected Associates.

THE extraordinary price paid on Monday last in Paris, at the sale of the late M. Paul Leroi (better known as Léon Gauchez), for an example of John Russell, shows how fully alive French collectors are to the merits of the Early English School. This portrait of a young lady, in pastel, about 30 in. by 25 in., signed in full, and dated 1789, realized 80,000 francs, which is by far the highest price ever paid for an example of this artist. Hitherto only one work by him had reached four figures—the portrait of Miss S. W. Chambers, dated 1798, which sold at Christie's in 1900 for 1,650 guineas. M. Leroi, who was a well-known art critic, possessed some other fine things, notably a Rubens triptych, a finished sketch, with considerable variations, for the 'Elevation of the Cross' at Antwerp. This is described in Smith's 'Catalogue,' No. 2, and was exhibited at the British Gallery in 1818 by Mr. J. T. Batt, whose collection was inherited by Mr. Alfred Buckley, and dispersed at Christie's on May 4th, 1901, when this example sold for 3,200 guineas. On Monday last it realized 175,000 francs—a considerable advance in six years and a half.

THE Paris municipal warehouses at Auteuil are well known to be full of pictures and sculpture purchased by the city fathers at various Salons, and several attempts have been made to exhibit these articles where they may be seen by the public. The committee appointed to inquire into the matter have decided to distribute these objects of art in the various *mairies*, schools, and other suitable municipal buildings.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS write:—

"May we ask you, in justice to Mr. Reginald Barratt, A.R.W.S.—concerning the reproductions of whose pictures in 'Venice,' by B. de Sélincourt and M. Sturge-Henderson, you have something to say in your review on p. 774 in No. 4181—to state that the undoubtedly disappointing nature of these reproductions is entirely due to the incapacity of three-colour process to reproduce his drawings?"

A LIVERPOOL COMMITTEE has been formed for excavation and research in Wales and the Marches, by which much light may be

thrown on early British history, the period of the Roman occupation, and monastic questions. Profs. R. C. Bosanquet, John Garstang, J. L. Myres, and Percy Newberry, together with Prof. Haverfield, have undertaken to watch and guide the work, which will be carried on by the Committee in as close co-operation as possible with the University of Wales, the Cambrian Archaeological Association, district or county archaeological societies, and local committees as it may be found desirable to form from time to time. Representatives of these bodies are included in the General Committee. The Organizing Secretary of the movement is Capt. A. O. Vaughan, 38, Bedford Street North, Liverpool.

THE death is announced from Bologna of Prof. Tito Azzolini, Director of the Academy of Fine Arts in that city and an architect of distinction.

The *Antiquary* for January will contain among other articles the following: 'The Querns of Anglesey,' by Prof. Edward Anwyl; 'The Bosses in Milton Abbey, Dorset,' by the Rev. H. Pentin, with illustrations by Mr. R. G. Brocklehurst; 'Early Settlements by the Kentish Marshes,' by Mr. George Payne; 'Note on a Remarkable Seal found at Bishop Wilton, Yorkshire,' by the Rev. E. Maule Cole; 'The Büren of the Black Forest,' by Miss E. C. Vansittart; and an illustrated appreciation of Mr. Lewis Day's 'Enamelling.'

DR. TALFOURD ELY writes from 3, Hove Park Gardens, Hove:—

"It is said that Roman remains have been found at Warblington. If any of your readers could give me information as to this I should feel much obliged, for a new edition of my 'Roman Hayling' is to appear next month, and I shall be glad to know of discoveries in that neighbourhood."

## MUSIC

### BEETHOVEN DISCOVERIES.

THE discovery is said to have been made at Vienna, by Major Hajdecki, of twenty-eight hitherto unknown letters (between 1816 and 1823) of Beethoven, also of forty-seven pages of music in the composer's handwriting. These were discovered "during a search among the papers of the late Herr Bernard."

In November, 1815, Beethoven wrote to his friend Zmeskall that he had not yet answered the request of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde that he should write an oratorio for them. He promised to do so, and Karl Bernard was to write the poem. Nine years later Beethoven writes to Hauscka saying that he will certainly set the 'Sieg des Kreuzes,' Bernard's oratorio, to music, and as quickly as possible. The delay seems to have been partly the fault of Bernard, for we read in Dr. A. C. Kalischer's 'Neue Beethovenbriefe' that the poet wrote, but only in October, 1823, to the Society stating that Beethoven had received the whole of the poem. The Society then wrote to the composer, asking when the work would be ready; and this called forth the reply mentioned above to Hauscka, who was officially connected with the Society. In Beethoven's Conversation Books and letters there are references to Bernard, and what an intimate friend he was is shown by the fact that he was one of the torchbearers at Beethoven's funeral. No letter from Beethoven to Bernard has been published, so that it is very probable that some of the letters in question refer

to this oratorio. Major Hajdecki, who is said to have found them, discovered, four years ago, interesting official documents relating to Beethoven's brothers, also to the lawsuit with Artaria respecting the Quintet in c, Op. 29. A notice concerning these earlier discoveries appeared in *The Athenæum* of November 21st, 1903.

## Musical Gossip.

THE programme of the Queen's Hall Symphony Concert last Saturday included a suite by Sir Edward Elgar entitled 'The Wand of Youth,' a revised version for full orchestra of a work written by him thirty-eight years ago as incidental music to a "Child's Play." The various sections are light and pleasing. It was natural that the composer should hold in affection a work written in his youth; yet graceful and delightfully scored as is the music, a brand-new work from his mature pen would perhaps have been still more welcome. M. Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, played the solo part of Mozart's great Pianoforte Concerto in d minor with unique delicacy and charm. He was also heard in Bach's 'Brandenburg' Concerto in d, the other solo parts for flute and violin being interpreted by Messrs. Albert Fransella and Maurice Sons; and one could not wish to hear a more delightful rendering of the fascinating work. M. Pugno in César Franck's 'Variations Symphoniques' for pianoforte and orchestra afterwards proved that he could also render full justice to a modern composer.

THE LEINSTER SCHOOL OF MUSIC, which is doing excellent work in Dublin, gave its first concert for the season on the 18th inst. Amongst the works performed were Mozart's Symphony in e flat, Gade's 'Ossian' Overture, and Wieniawski's Violin Concerto in d major with orchestra, the concerto being brilliantly played by Miss Beatrice Whelan.

A CONCERT of British music, organized by the Incorporated Society of Musicians, will be given on January 2nd, the fourth day of the annual conference, which opens at Harrogate on December 30th. The Bradford permanent orchestra has been engaged, with Mr. Allen Gill as conductor.

MESSRS. BREITKOPF & HÄRTEL have just published 'J. S. Bach,' by Albert Schweitzer, with a preface by M. Charles M. Widor.

HERR EUGEN D'ALBERT's new comic opera 'Tragaldabas' was produced at Hamburg on the 3rd inst. under the direction of Gustav Brecher. The libretto by Rudolf Lothar is based on Vacquerie's comedy of the same name, produced at Paris in 1848. Bertal, Vacquerie's biographer, declared that it was one of the most brilliant creations of the century.

THE triple bill at the Paris Opéra for the 31st inst., the last night under the directorship of M. Gailhard, will consist of extracts from works by three French composers: one act from Reyer's 'Sigurd,' one act from Saint-Saëns's 'Samson et Dalila,' and the ballet from Paladilhe's 'Patrie.'

### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SCN.	Concert, 3.30, Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
TRUSS.	Carl Rosa Opera Company, 2 and 8, Covent Garden.
PR.	Carl Rosa Opera Company, 8, Covent Garden.
SAT.	Carl Rosa Opera Company, 2 and 8, Covent Garden.

# DRAMA

## THE WEEK.

New.—*The Tenth of August*. By Alexandra von Herder.

If Messrs. Jerrold Robertshaw and Jerrard Grant Allen want to attract audiences to their experimental matinées of "plays by new authors," they will have to improve on their present programme. Their opening novelty, a comedy concerned with an astronomer who neglects his wife for the sake of the stars, is a curiously pointless and amateurish piece, with but one redeeming feature—its study of the unappreciated, and therefore unhappy, young wife. The astronomer in question is writing a book which is to create a revolution in his particular science; but in order to complete it he requires to make one more observation—an observation of a series of shooting stars promised for the 10th of August. His excessive application, however, has resulted in a nervous breakdown, and so on the night of the meteoric display he is obliged to rely upon the services of his young step-brother. But the latter forgets to look at the heavens in the more congenial employment of making love to his pretty sister-in-law. So when the astronomer, too excited to sleep, returns to the observatory to see how his deputy is getting on, he discovers his brother's neglect of duty, and collapses under the agitation brought on by disappointment. You imagine that he is dead; but oh, no! it is only a fainting fit, and he is up betimes the next morning, more exacting and grumpy and self-absorbed than ever. He vows that he will never forgive his brother his breach of trust, when, fortunately for the astronomer, his medical attendant brings him certain photographs of the flight of the meteors which supply all the information he needs. The two brothers are thereupon reconciled and contented; but the poor little wife is left in even worse case than before. Her husband expects her to have no interests but his, and burdens her with proof-reading. Her lover now shuns her as though she were a leper. The one person who shows her the smallest sympathy is the doctor. The whole play, indeed, might have been written in support of feminist propaganda, with the idea of demonstrating that husbands and lovers alike are selfish, incorrigible creatures, and that women are the martyrs of matrimony. That is a legitimate theme for the theatre if it is boldly and dramatically expressed; but whatever may be Alexandra von Herder's standpoint, her handling of her material is ineffective and her story feeble. As for the observatory scene, with its sparks flying across the window to represent shooting stars, it is meant to be impressive, but only provokes our smiles. If it were not for the affecting picture of the wife's isolation, if it were not still more for Miss Nina Boucicault's exquisite acting in this part, the play would scarcely call for serious consideration.

DUKE OF YORK'S.—*Peter Pan* (Third Revival). By J. M. Barrie.

THE time for criticism, and almost even for praise, of that delightful fantasy 'Peter Pan' has gone by, and the playgoer who knows his theatre must be only too glad to think that musical comedy for children should have been exalted by Mr. Barrie's talent into an entertainment which old and young can sit out with self-respect no less than enjoyment. For the author of 'Sentimental Tommy' has lavished on the piece all his unrivalled faculty for "make-believe"; he has expressed at once the dreams of boyhood and of girlhood—dreams of pirates and redskins and mermaids and hairbreadth escapes by land and sea, dreams foreshadowing, too, the maternal instincts of the budding woman—while at the same time he has added just that satirical element which flatters grown-up tastes. It is a wonderful achievement to have added a new classic to the nursery, yet to have rivalled the average Gaiety play on its own plane. Only Mr. Barrie's audacity could have conceived, much less accomplished, such a paradox. 'Peter Pan' was once more hailed with vociferous enthusiasm last Monday night by an audience which it was pleasant to note was largely composed of children; their laughter and their cheers showed that they recognized, with the unerring instinct of the young, a kindred spirit in the playwright. They applauded Miss Pauline Chase's Peter Pan, though their elders saw only prettiness in this young actress's performance, and missed the imaginative intensity which used to mark Miss Nina Boucicault's rendering. Once more, happily, Miss Hilda Trevelyan was at hand to realize for every one his ideal of the mother-child, Wendy. There is no one else on our stage who can so perfectly catch the tones and gestures of a little girl as Miss Trevelyan; about her art there is a beautiful absence of self-consciousness. The new Pirate King, Mr. Robb Harwood, just hits that note of serio-comic truculence and devilry which Mr. Barrie must have intended.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. N.—N. S.—P. G.—Received. W. R.—Certainly. J. A. H. M.—J. F.—Many thanks. R. C. L.—Not suitable for us. WE cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

AUTHORS' AGENTS	PAGE
BAGSTER .. .. .	787
BELL & SONS .. .. .	810
BLACK .. .. .	808
BLACKWOOD & SONS .. .. .	811
CATALOGUES .. .. .	788
CHATTO & WINDUS .. .. .	786
CULLEY .. .. .	812
EDUCATIONAL .. .. .	811
EXHIBITIONS .. .. .	785
HURST & BLACKETT .. .. .	783
INSURANCE COMPANIES .. .. .	811
JOHNSON & CO. .. .. .	810
LECTURES .. .. .	785
LONGMANS & CO. .. .. .	787
MACMILLAN & CO. .. .. .	788
MAGAZINES, &c. .. .. .	787
METHUEN .. .. .	811
MISCELLANEOUS .. .. .	786
MURRAY .. .. .	787
PRINTERS .. .. .	786
PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS .. .. .	785
SALES BY AUCTION .. .. .	787
SITUATIONS VACANT .. .. .	785
SITUATIONS WANTED .. .. .	786
SMITH, ELDER & CO. .. .. .	809
SOCIETIES .. .. .	785
TYPE-WRITERS, &c. .. .. .	786

# MESSRS. BELL'S BOOKS.

## LES CLASSIQUES FRANÇAIS ILLUSTRÉS.

Publiés sous la direction de DANIEL O'CONNOR. Small crown 8vo, with 8 Full-Page Illustrations in Colour and 29 in Black and White. 5s. net. NOW READY.

## GEORGE SAND. LES MAÎTRES SONNEURS.

Préface d'ÉMILE FAGUET, de l'Académie Française. Illustrations de M. V. WHEELHOUSE.

## QUEEN MARY'S BOOK.

A Collection of Poems and Essays by MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. Edited by Mrs. P. STEWART-MACKENZIE ARBUTHNOT. Small 4to, illustrated, 10s. 6d. net. "Whatever may be his point of view with regard to Mary, the reader interested in her personality and career should be glad of this beautiful collection of her poems and essays, and should be grateful to Mrs. Arbuthnot for her zeal in making the collection and in supplying renderings of those pieces not already translated."—*Daily Telegraph*.

## THE WORKS OF CHARLES STUART CALVERLEY.

Complete in 1 vol. With Memoir by Sir WALTER J. SENDALL, G.C.M.G., and a Portrait. Crown 8vo, 6s. net. "A welcome gift to those who have hitherto possessed in detached form his miscellaneous poems, his verses, and his inimitable fly-leaves."—*Daily Telegraph*.

## THE POCKET HORACE.

The Latin Text, with CONINGTON'S Translation on opposite pages. Limp cloth, 4s. net; stamped sheepskin, 5s. net. Also in 2 Parts, limp cloth—viz., 'Odes and Carmen Seculare,' 1s. 6d. net; 'Satires, Epistles, and Art of Poetry,' 2s. net. "A delightful pocket companion for those who do not disdain good English verse alongside the immortal Latin."—*Evening Standard*.

## DAILY THOUGHTS FROM HORACE.

Selected and Arranged by the Hon. F. H. WATKINS, I.S.O., Commissioner of Turks and Caicos Islands. 16mo, 2s. 6d. net. "Lovers of Horace will welcome this pretty Horatian diary. The extracts, averaging ten lines, are headed by a parallel quotation of a line or two from English poets."—*Journal of Education*.

## INTERLUDES IN VERSE AND PROSE.

By Sir G. O. TREVELYAN, Bart. Crown 8vo, 6s. net. "This is a capital book, with summer lightning of wit on every page."—*Morning Post*.

## THE POEMS OF COVENTRY PATMORE.

Complete in 1 vol. With an Introduction by BASIL CHAMPNEYS and Portrait. Crown 8vo, 6s. net.

## THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER.

With Introduction by CHARLES DICKENS and a Portrait. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

## TROLLOPE'S BARSETSHIRE NOVELS.

NEW AND COMPLETE EDITION. With an Introduction by FREDERIC HARRISON. In 8 vols., small crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net each.

THE WARDEN. With Introduction by FREDERIC HARRISON, and Portrait of Trollope. 2 vols. FRAMLEY PARSONAGE. THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON. 2 vols.

BARCHESTER TOWERS. THE LAST CHRONICLE OF BARSET. 2 vols.

DR. THORNE. Also an Edition on thin paper in 8 vols., cloth, 2s. net each; limp leather, 3s. net each.

London: GEORGE BELL & SONS, York House, Portugal Street, W.C.



# SMITH, ELDER & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

## LORD WANTAGE, V.C. K.C.B.: a Memoir

By his WIFE. With 8 Portraits in Photogravure. Large 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.  
*Daily Chronicle*.—"It would have been a real pity if Lady Wantage had adhered to her original intention of restricting this thoughtfully written memoir to private circulation only. Such a man as Lord Wantage richly deserved a public record of his noble and beneficent life."

## A BOOK FOR CHILDREN AND THEIR ELDERS.

With 28 Illustrations by E. T. REED. Crown 8vo, 6s.

## THE UNLUCKY FAMILY.

By Mrs. HENRY DE LA PASTURE.  
*Westminster Gazette*.—"One of the most amusing of the children's books issued this season."

## THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR.

By A CONAN DOYLE. With 16 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 5s.  
*Yorkshire Post*.—"A fine manly book about great books and the importance of literature in life."

## A HOLIDAY IN THE HAPPY VALLEY WITH PEN AND PENCIL.

By T. R. SWINBURNE, Major (late R.M.A.). With 24 Full-Page Illustrations in Colour, and a Map. Demy 8vo, 16s. net.  
 \* Wherein is set forth how a pair of novices fared for six months in the fair land of Kashmir, and how they extended their tour to certain interesting cities of India.

## NATURE'S MOODS AND TENSES.

By HORACE G. HUTCHINSON. With 32 Page Illustrations. 7s. 6d. net.  
*Punch*.—"Genial and informing. The observer of the phenomena of the fields and woods could not have a more agreeable guide than the golfing sage of Ashdown Forest."

## THE LIFE OF CAVOUR.

By the Hon. EDWARD CADOGAN. With a Frontispiece. 7s. 6d. net.  
*Daily Telegraph*.—"Mr. Cadogan has managed to give us not only a vivid picture of the man, but has also contributed a valuable addition to our historical shelves."

## THE ALTAR FIRE.

By A. C. BENSON. SECOND IMPRESSION. Large post 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

## PROSE IDYLS OF THE WEST RIDING.

By Lady CATHERINE MILNES GASKELL. Crown 8vo, 6s.  
*Daily Telegraph*.—"They are very natural and romantic, quietly pathetic, never rousing one to any great pitch of emotion, but ever pleasing with their charm."

## JOHN HARVARD AND HIS TIMES.

By HENRY C. SHELLEY. With 24 Full-Page Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

## A HISTORY OF THE MINORIES.

By the Rev. E. M. TOMLINSON. With 4 Portraits in Photogravure and 9 Half-Tone Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 18s. net.  
*Tribune*.—"An admirable example of historical research, and should be read by every student of London's great past."

## THE SOCIAL FETICH.

By LADY GROVE. With a Frontispiece. Demy 8vo, 5s. net.

## THE TALE OF THE GREAT MUTINY.

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION. By W. H. FITCHETT, B.A. LL.D. 6s.

## REMINISCENCES OF OXFORD.

By the Rev. W. TUCKWELL, M.A. REVISED AND CHEAPER EDITION, CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED. With 16 Illustrations. Large post 8vo, 6s.

## THE VOYAGE OF THE "DISCOVERY."

By Captain ROBERT F. SCOTT, C.V.O. R.N. New and Cheaper Edition, in 2 vols. each with Coloured Frontispiece, 12 Illustrations, and Map. Large post 8vo, 10s. net.  
 \* Copies of the LIBRARY EDITION, in 2 vols. royal 8vo, 42s. net, are still to be had.

### POPULAR SIX-SHILLING NOVELS.

## THE BROKEN ROAD.

By A. E. W. MASON.

## LAI'D UP IN LAVENDER.

By STANLEY WEYMAN.

## MY MERRY ROCKHURST.

By AGNES and EGERTON CASTLE.

## HER LADYSHIP.

By KATHARINE TYNAN.

## THE AWAKENING OF BITTLESHAM.

By G. F. BRADBURY.

## W. M. THACKERAY'S WORKS.

The BIOGRAPHICAL EDITION. In 13 vols. large crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s. each. The 13 vols. are also supplied in Set cloth binding, gilt top, £3 18s.

## MRS. GASKELL'S WORKS.

The "KNUTSFORD" EDITION. In 8 vols. crown 8vo, cut edges, cloth, gilt top, 4s. 6d. each net.

## LIFE AND WORKS OF CHARLOTTE, EMILY, AND ANNE BRONTE.

The "HAWORTH" EDITION. In 7 vols., large crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s. each; or in Set cloth binding, gilt top, £2 2s. the Set.

## MISS THACKERAY'S WORKS.

UNIFORM EDITION. Each volume illustrated by a Vignette Title-Page. 10 vols. large crown 8vo, 6s. each.

## ROBERT BROWNING'S COMPLETE WORKS.

CHEAPER EDITION, Edited and Annotated by the Rt. Hon. AUGUSTINE BIBRELL, K.C. M.P., and FREDERIC G. KENYON. 2 vols. large crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, with Portrait Frontispiece to each volume, 7s. 6d. per vol.  
 \* Also the UNIFORM EDITION, in 17 vols., and the POCKET EDITION in 8 vols. Particulars upon application.

## ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING'S POETICAL WORKS.

CHEAPER EDITION, complete in 1 vol. with Portrait. Large crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 3s. 6d.  
 \* Also the UNIFORM EDITION in 6 vols. and the POCKET EDITION in 3 vols. Particulars upon application.

## A LIFE OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

By SIDNEY LEE, Editor of 'The Dictionary of National Biography.' Fifth and thoroughly Revised Edition. With a Portrait of Shakespeare, a Portrait of the Earl of Southampton, and Facsimiles of Shakespeare's known Signatures. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.  
 \* Also the ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY EDITION, in 1 vol. medium 8vo, profusely illustrated with Photogravures, Topographical Views, &c., 16s.; and the Student's Edition, with a Photogravure Plate and 4 Full-Page Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

## QUEEN VICTORIA: a Biography.

NEW, REVISED, and CHEAPER EDITION. With Portraits, Map, and Facsimile Letter. Large crown 8vo, 6s.  
 \* Also the FOURTH IMPRESSION (SECOND EDITION) of the Original Edition, with Portraits, Map, and Facsimile Letter. Large crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

## WESLEY AND HIS CENTURY:

A Study in Spiritual Forces. By W. H. FITCHETT, B.A. LL.D.

With a Photogravure Frontispiece from the Portrait of John Wesley by GEORGE ROMNEY, and Four Facsimiles of Letters, &c. SECOND IMPRESSION. Small demy 8vo, 6s. net.

Athenæum.—"We can conceive no volume of reference more indispensable to the scholar, the literary man, the historian, and the journalist."

In 1 vol. of 1,464 pp. royal 8vo, 25s. net in cloth; or 32s. net in half-morocco.

## THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY INDEX AND EPITOME.

Edited by SIDNEY LEE.

NOTE.—Copies of the 'INDEX AND EPITOME' in the alternative bindings can be seen at the Principal Booksellers in London and in the Country. A Prospectus of the 'DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY' and of the 'INDEX AND EPITOME' will be sent post free on application.

## THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE

For JANUARY contains the First Instalment of a

NEW SERIAL STORY BY

MRS. HENRY DE LA PASTURE,

Author of 'Peter's Mother,' 'Deborah of Tod's,' 'Catherine of Calais,' &c., entitled

## CATHERINE'S CHILD.

And the following Contributions:—

WROTH. Chaps. XV.-XVII. By AGNES and EGERTON CASTLE.  
 A CHRISTMAS TEA PARTY. By ARTHUR F. WALLIS.  
 EDWARD LEAR. By IAN MALCOLM.  
 THE BOOK OF THE TABLE. By LADY ROBERT CECIL.  
 KATUKE AND ALGO. By K. and HERBERT PRICHARD.  
 "MY NIGHT IN." By His Honour JUDGE PARRY.  
 REMINISCENCES OF THE SUN- DAY TRAMPS. By Prof. JAMES SULLY.  
 LOVE AND A BEE. By G. F. BRADBURY.  
 THE WAR JOURNALS OF "GARI-BALDI'S ENGLISHMAN." By G. M. TREVELYAN.  
 AT LARGE. VII. KELMSCOTT AND WILLIAM MORRIS. By ARTHUR C. BENSON.

READY DECEMBER 23. AT ALL BOOKSELLERS' AND NEWSAGENTS'.

PRICE 1s.

Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & CO. will be happy to send an Illustrated Catalogue of their Books suitable for Presents post free on application.

London: SMITH, ELDER & CO. 15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

## A RELIABLE REFERENCE ATLAS

In giving a Reliable Reference Atlas as a Christmas Gift you show Individuality and Refinement in taste that is pleasing to the recipient. An atlas is so useful, and is always highly appreciated, but be sure it is a **Reliable Reference Atlas**. The following Atlases are all **thoroughly accurate and reliable**, and you choose rightly when you choose one of them.

### THE ROYAL ATLAS.

Containing 57 exquisitely coloured and clearly printed Maps, 25 by 20 inches, with a complete Index to each Map, bound in half-morocco, gilt edges and titles, 20 by 14 inches, 6l. 6s.

**A sumptuous Volume for the Library**

### THE HANDY ROYAL ATLAS.

Consisting of 51 beautifully coloured Plates, 18½ by 14½ inches, and Complete Index. Bound in Rexine, 15 by 10½ inches, 25s.; half-bound morocco, 37s. 6d.

**An excellent Atlas for General Use.**

### THE M.P. ATLAS.

Being a Collection of 55 Maps illustrating the British Empire throughout the World, all carefully coloured and strongly bound in art cloth, 20 by 13½ in., with General Index, 25s. net.

**An Atlas for every British Subject.**

W. & A. K. JOHNSTON, LIMITED,  
Edina Works, & 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh;  
7, Paternoster Square, London.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF  
THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.  
NOTES AND QUERIES  
for DECEMBER 10 and 24, 1892, and JANUARY 7 and 21, 1893  
CONTAINS A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MR. GLADSTONE.  
Price of the Four Numbers, 1s. 4d.; or free by post, 1s. 6d.  
JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS  
Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN DISRAELI,  
EARL OF BEACONSFIELD, 1820-1892.  
NOTES AND QUERIES  
for APRIL 29, MAY 13, 27, JUNE 10, 24, and JULY 8, 1893.  
Contains a  
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.  
This includes KEYS to 'VIVIAN GREY,'  
'CONINGSBY,' 'LOTHAIR,' and 'ENDYMION.'  
Price of the Six Numbers, 2s.; or free by post, 2s. 3d.  
JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS.  
Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS  
for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. OUR NEW LISTS containing  
the most Noteworthy and Recent Books of the Year, and including  
a Large Selection of Books for Young Folk, will be sent you post free  
on receipt of Name and Address.—A. and F. DENNY, 147, Strand,  
London, W.C. Orders from these Lists executed by return.

For Acidity of the Stomach.  
For Heartburn and Headache.  
For Gout and Indigestion.

## DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

For Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections.  
A Safe and most effective Aperient for  
regular use.

## WORKS BY WILLIAM THYNNE LYNN.

ELEVENTH EDITION NOW READY, price Two Shillings net.

## CELESTIAL MOTIONS:

A Handy Book of Astronomy.

Eleventh Edition. With 5 Plates.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S., Member of the British Astronomical Association,  
formerly of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich,  
Author of 'Remarkable Comets,' 'Remarkable Eclipses,' 'Astronomy for the Young,' &c.

"Well known as one of our best introductions to astronomy."—*Guardian*.

NINTH EDITION IN THE PRESS, fcap. 8vo, cloth, price Sixpence net.

## REMARKABLE ECLIPSES:

A Sketch of the most interesting Circumstances connected with the  
Observation of Solar and Lunar Eclipses, both in Ancient and Modern Times.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

THIRTEENTH EDITION, JUST OUT, price Sixpence, cloth.

## REMARKABLE COMETS:

A Brief Survey of the most interesting Facts in the History of Cometary  
Astronomy.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

FIFTH EDITION, REVISED TO 1908\* NOW READY.

Fcap. 8vo, cloth, price Sixpence net.

## ASTRONOMY FOR THE YOUNG.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY, price One Shilling.

## BRIEF LESSONS ON THE PARABLES AND MIRACLES OF OUR LORD.

With an Appendix on the Names of the Apostles and 4 Maps.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.,

Associate of King's College, London, Lay Reader in the Diocese of Southwark.

"That praiseworthy little book."—*Guardian*, August 22, 1906.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY, price One Shilling.

## BIBLE CHRONOLOGY:

The Principal Events Recorded in the Holy Scriptures, arranged under their  
Probable Respective Dates, with a Description of the Places named,  
and a Supplement on English Versions.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.,

Associate of King's College, London, Lay Reader in the Diocese of Southwark.

"This compendious and useful little work."—*Guardian*, March 14, 1906.

SECOND EDITION, fcap. 8vo, price Fourpence.

## NEW TESTAMENT CHRONOLOGY:

The Principal Events Recorded in the New Testament, arranged under their  
Probable Respective Dates.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.,

Associate of King's College, London, Lay Reader in the Diocese of Southwark.

London: SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, LIMITED, 15, Paternoster Row.



## INTERESTING

**R. P. DOWNES, LL.D.**

## BOOKS.

Editor of 'Great Thoughts.'

In large crown 8vo, full gilt back, gilt top, 3s. 6d. each.

**THE ART OF NOBLE LIVING.**

"A more suitable gift-book for thoughtful and intelligent young people it would be difficult to find. To preachers and teachers it should also prove a veritable gold-mine of illustrative and decorative material."—*London Quarterly Review*.

**WOMAN: HER CHARM AND POWER.**

"I love your book because of its lofty conception of woman. It snatches her from the hands of the detractor, and crowns her with glory and honour."—*DR. NEWMAN HALL*.

**PURE PLEASURES.**

"Happily conceived, fitted to be of service to innumerable readers."—*Literary World*.

**PILLARS OF OUR FAITH: a Study of Christian Evidence.**

"Each page of the book is stored with instruction, enriched with choice quotation, and interwoven with the enthusiasm and poetry of the author.... I never read so forcible and eloquent a vindication and eulogium of the Bible."—*Rev. NEWMAN HALL, D.D.*

**SEVEN SUPREME POETS.**

"As a lucid exposition and interpretation of the seven greatest poets of the world. This book should mark an epoch in popular literature."—*Christian Age*.

**HOURS WITH THE IMMORTALS. (Foreign Poets.)**

"These sketches could scarcely present better stories of the 'Immortals' treated of, or sounder appreciation of their works."—*Bookseller*.

**HOURS WITH THE IMMORTALS. (British Poets.)**

COWPER to E. B. BROWNING.

"It is written in an appropriate style and bears the marks of wide reading."—*Publishers' Circular*.

**LIFE'S EVENTIDE.**

"It is a charming and uplifting book."—*Recorder*.

**MR. THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON** writes:

"I have been reading with the greatest interest your three volumes—'Hours with the Immortals,' and 'Seven Supreme Poets,' and it would be difficult for me to exaggerate my high estimation of them."

**ROBERT CULLEY**, 2, Castle Street, City Road, or 36, Paternoster Row, LONDON, E.C.

OPINIONS AND REVIEWS OF THE POEM.

**APOLLO AND THE SEAMAN**

(In "NEW POEMS." Methuen &amp; Co. 6s.)

To be performed as an Illuminated Symphony at the Queen's Hall, January 20 and 27th.

"Full of magnificent things."—*WILLIAM ARCHER*.

"Unique as the Ancient Mariner."—*G. K. CHESTERTON* (in the *Daily News*).

"Deep with thought; deep with significance."—*GEORGE MEREDITH*.

"I had hardly read a page of Apollo's flight to earth, when I gave myself to the enchantment of the words.... The magic of Mr. Herbert Trench's verse makes this high argument interesting, engrossing, and at length memorable and inspiring. I should like to quote almost every other stanza.... This is far higher than Browning or any other of our poets. .... Here at length is an Englishman singing from the heights which Goethe reached."

FRANK HARRIS, in *Vanity Fair* (December 4).

"We have climbed out of the depths, and we long for a poet who will salute the sunrise we desecrate. The first poem is such a salutation. 'Apollo and the Seaman' is a poem that cries the very cry which the mouth of man is striving to utter. It is the force of deep religious courage that is being born out of the cowardices of the old creeds."

JAMES DOUGLAS (in the *Star*).

"When Mr. Trench has been the round of the old and the new eschatology, and has brought us back to the purely human and earthly little scene at the close, we feel it has been a noble struggle.... He has a high courage; courage to think, and courage to stretch his materials to breaking point."—*The Times, Literary Supplement*.

"This imposing poem's splendid colour; its impressive and often audacious imagery, and the subtle visionary quality that pervades.... this stirring and majestic narrative."—*Westminster Gazette*.

"The ardour and insight of a prophet."—*Morning Post*.

METHUEN &amp; CO. 36, Essex Street, London, W.C.

## AUTHORIZED TO BE USED BY BRITISH SUBJECTS.

### THE NATIONAL FLAG,

BEING

### THE UNION JACK.

COPIES OF

## NOTES AND QUERIES

FOR JUNE 30, 1900,

Can still be had, 1s. 1d. free by post, containing an Account of the Flag, with  
Coloured Illustration according to scale.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,  
Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

## A. & C. BLACK'S FIFTH AUTUMN LIST.

**GEORGE MORLAND: HIS**

**LIFE AND WORKS.** By Sir WALTER GILBEY, Bt., Author of 'The Life of George Stubbs, R.A.,' and E. D. CUMING. Containing upwards of 50 Full-Page Reproductions in Colour of the Artist's best work. Square demy 8vo, cloth, gilt top. Price 20s. net.

ÉDITION DE LUXE, limited to 250 signed and numbered copies. Price 2 Guineas net.

**THE ROYAL NAVY. Painted**

by NORMAN WILKINSON, R.B.A. Text by H. LAWRENCE SWINBURNE. With some Notes on the Costume of the Sailors of the Past by Commander CHARLES N. ROBINSON, R.N., illustrated by J. JELICOE. Containing 61 Full-Page Illustrations in Colour. Square demy 8vo, cloth, gilt top.

Price 20s. net.

**THE CLYDE — RIVER AND**

**FIRTH.** Painted by MARY Y. and J. YOUNG HUNTER. Described by NEIL MUNRO. Containing 67 Full-Page Illustrations in Colour and a Sketch Map of the District. Square demy 8vo, cloth, gilt top.

Price 20s. net.

ÉDITION DE LUXE, limited to 400 signed and numbered copies. Price 2 Guineas net.

**BIRDS OF BRITAIN. By J.**

LEWIS BONHOTE, M.A. F.L.S. F.Z.S., Member of the British Ornithologists' Union. Containing 100 Full-Page Illustrations in Colour selected by H. E. DRESSER from his 'Birds of Europe.' Square demy 8vo, cloth, gilt top.

Price 20s. net.

**SUPPRESSED PLATES. By**

G. S. LAYARD. Containing upwards of 70 Illustrations. Square demy 8vo, cloth, gilt top.

Price 7s. 6d. net.

A. &amp; C. BLACK, Soho Square, London, W.

### Insurance Companies.

**NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.**

Founded 1797. HEAD OFFICE: NORWICH.

LONDON { 20, Fleet Street, E.C.  
71 and 72, King William Street, E.C.  
7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.  
OFFICES { 1, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.  
26, Charles Street, St. James's, S.W.  
81, Edgware Road, W.

Claims Paid ..... £21,000,000

Applications for Agencies invited.

THERE'S SATISFACTION IN BUYING  
THE BEST.  
EVERY

**"SWAN" FOUNTAIN PEN**

Buyer knows that feeling—because:—

Only the finest materials and work go in the "Swan."  
It is made by the largest Gold Pen Makers in the world.  
It is guaranteed not merely to work but to satisfy.  
You can have your money back if the "Swan" isn't all we claim.

Prices 10s. 6d. upwards.

Sold by Stationers and Jewellers.

May we send you our booklet?

**MABIE, TODD & CO.,**

Head Office—79 and 80, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

Branches { 93, Cheapside, E.C.  
95A, Regent Street, W.  
3, Exchange Street, Manchester.  
37, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.  
10, Rue Neuve, Brussels.

New York and Chicago.

# Some of Messrs. CHATTO & WINDUS'S Publications specially suitable for Christmas Presents.

These can be seen at ALL BOOKSELLERS', and until December 24th, on presentation of visiting-card, at the Exhibition, THE BRUTON GALLERIES, Bruton Street, W.

**ALICE IN WONDERLAND.** By LEWIS CARROLL. From the latest Copyright Text. With 12 Coloured and many Line Illustrations by MILLICENT SOWERBY. 5s. net.

*Ladies' Field.*—"Fortunate the children of to-day who are to make her acquaintance for the first time in this radiant garb!"  
*Gentlewoman.*—"Presents ALICE'S friends as it is probable that children imagine them. They have the air of the odd matter-of-fact topsy-turvydom of the story."  
*Crown.*—"As dainty as it is delightful."

**CHILDHOOD: being Twelve Days from Our Youth.** Pictured in Colours by MILLICENT SOWERBY, and Written in Verse by GITHA SOWERBY. The Text printed in 2 Colours and with some 30 further Illustrations in the Text. 7½ by 9½ in. 3s. 6d. net.

*Morning Leader.*—"Recalls Kate Greenaway's best work. The pictures are delightful."

**BUMBLETOES: being their Adventures with Belinda and the Buttons Boy.** Pictured in 12 Scenes by MILLICENT SOWERBY, and Written in Verse by GITHA SOWERBY. The 12 Scenes in Colour, and 18 further Illustrations in the Text. 5½ by 7 in. 1s. 6d. net.

*Crown.*—"Some of the freshest and most charming examples of creative water-colour drawings. An altogether neat and delightful little volume, exceptionally well printed and finished."

**THE CHILD-LOVERS' CALENDAR, 1908.** With 12 Illustrations in Colours by AMELIA BAUERLE. Small 8vo, 1s. net.

*Pall Mall Gazette.*—"In the Greenaway manner, except that the artist is more vigorous in her lines and less straitened in her types."

**THE STORY OF SCRAGGLES, A SPARROW.** By G. W. JAMES. With 6 Illustrations after Drawings and Photographs. Small crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

*Field.*—"Will certainly please lovers of animals."

*Scotsman.*—"Has an engaging natural freshness that is sure to make it a favourite with young readers."

**THE DUMPY-BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.** Thirty-six Titles to select from. Royal 32mo, bound in Decorated Washable Cloth, 1s. net each. Over 250,000 of these books have been sold.

*Evening Standard.*—"Tiny books which very small people will find most fascinating."

*Nottingham Guardian.*—"They have everything to recommend them to their readers."

## THE MEDICI SERIES OF COLOURED REPRODUCTIONS AFTER THE OLD MASTERS.

*DAILY TELEGRAPH.*—"The Medici Reproductions are of surpassing excellence.... Give absolutely the impression of the pictures themselves, even as regards irregularities of surface."

I. **LUINI.** Head of the Virgin Mary (Fresco). Colour surface, 13½ by 10½ in., 12s. 6d. net.

II. **LEONARDO DA VINCI.** Head of the Christ (Cartoon). Colour surface, 13½ by 10½ in., 12s. 6d. net.

III. **BOTTICELLI.** The Virgin and Child (Tempera). Colour surface, 13½ by 9½ in., 12s. 6d. net.

IV. **LEONARDO DA VINCI.** The Last Supper (Fresco). Colour surface, 31½ by 16 in., 25s. net.

V. **PIERO DELLA FRANCESCA.** Portrait of an Unknown Lady. Colour surface, 15½ by 11½ in., 10s. 6d. net.

VI. **LORENZO DI OREDI.** The Annunciation (Tempera). Colour surface, 17½ by 12 in., 15s. net.

VII. **FILIPPINO LIPPI.** (?) The Virgin in Adoration (Tempera). Colour surface, 19½ by 15 in. Size of original Picture, 39 by 30 in., 15s. net. [Immediately. Preparing.]

VIII. **BOTTICELLI.** The Birth of Venus (Tempera). Colour surface, 36 in. by 21½ in., 25s. net. [Preparing.]

### OCCASIONAL PLATE, I.

**LIPPI-FILIPPO.** The Virgin, after the Painting in Tempera on Wooden Panel, Uffizi Gallery, Florence, of the Virgin, Child, St. John, and an Angel. Coloured surface, 13½ by 10 in. Size of Original, 36 by 24 in. 10s. 6d. net.

Inland Postage (Great Britain), 6d. per plate, except Nos. IV. and VIII., which are 9d. Foreign postages double these amounts.

Full particulars of Plates and Frames, with method of publication and terms of Subscription, will be found in an Illustrated Prospectus, which may be had post-free on application.

## FOUR-COLOUR REPRODUCTIONS.

**GIORGIONE.** The Virgin Enthroned between Saints, after the Altar-piece at Castelfranco. Complete in gold frame, 9½ by 7½ in., dark mount, 3s. 6d.; oak frame, oak mount, 2s. 6d. net.; mounted only, 9d.; unmounted, 6d. Postage extra.

**PERUGINO.** The Crucifixion, after the Triptych in the Convent of Sta. Maria dei Pazzi, Florence. Complete in Florentine carved frame, 21s.; gold frame, 17 by 11 in., dark mount, 5s.; oak frame, oak mount, 3s. 6d.; mounted only, 1s. 6d.; unmounted, 1s. Postage extra.

## THE NEW MEDIÆVAL LIBRARY.

The first three volumes are Translated from the Middle French by ALICE KEMP-WELCH, who also furnishes Notes and an Introduction. Size 6½ by 4½ in. boards, 5s. net; Whole brown pigskin, antique style, with clasps, 7s. 6d. net.

### I. THE BOOK OF THE DUKE OF TRUE LOVERS.

### II. OF THE TUMBLER OF OUR LADY AND OTHER MICHAELS.

### III. THE CHATELAINE OF VERGI.

[Other volumes in preparation.]

Each volume contains photogravure or woodcut reproductions of the Illustrations contained in the Works reproduced. Each volume further contains a title-page engraved upon wood, after notable contemporary examples.

## ARTISTS OF THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE.

By E. L. SEELEY. With 8 Four-Colour Plates, the Half-Tones printed in two tints, 7s. 6d. net. Uniform with 'Stories of the Italian Artists from Vasari.'

Also a SPECIAL EDITION, with 4 extra Four-Colour Plates and 24 in Half-Tone, and a Coloured Woodcut Frontispiece after Raphael. Small 4to, parchment, gilt top, 15s. net; vellum, 20s. net; red polished morocco (to order), 30s. net.

*Oxford Magazine.*—"It is just the kind of book that one is looking for at this time of the year as a present for some lover of Italian art."

*Evening Standard.*—"A good idea well carried out, and the illustrations, reproductions of famous pictures, are most welcome. Those in colour are particularly well done."

## STORIES OF THE ITALIAN ARTISTS FROM VASARI.

Collected and arranged by E. L. SEELEY. Red buckram, gilt top, 7s. 6d. net. SPECIAL EDITION, small 4to, parchment, gilt top, 15s. net; whole vellum, 20s. net; whole red polished morocco (to order), 30s. net.

## WOMEN OF FLORENCE: a Study of their Influence on

Florentine History during and prior to the Cinquecento. By Prof. ISIDORO DEL LUNGO. With an Introduction by Dr. GUIDO BIAGI. With 2 Plates in Four-Colour, and 24 in Half-Tone. Buckram, gilt top, 7s. 6d. net; parchment, 10s. 6d. net.

*Burlington Magazine.*—"An extremely human, agreeable, and interesting book, which the care of the publishers in the illustration and decoration has rendered doubly attractive."

## TUSCAN FEASTS AND TUSCAN FRIENDS.

By DOROTHY NEVILLE LEES. With 12 Reproductions, after Photographs of typical Tuscan Scenes. 5s. net.

*Standard.*—"In her company we are taken to fairs and festivals which throw into relief all that is most typical in the life of the peasantry."

## CAIRO, JERUSALEM, AND DAMASCUS: Three Chief

Cities of the Egyptian Sultans. By D. S. MARGOLIOUTH, D.Litt., Laudian Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford. Fully illustrated in Colour by W. S. S. TYRWHITT, R.B.A., and REGINALD BARRATT, A.R.W.S. 20s. net.

*Glasgow Herald.*—"One of those comparatively few works that are both learned and readable.... The colour treatment is particularly masterly.... this reproduction of the very atmosphere of the East is a very distinct artistic triumph."

## THE COLOUR OF LONDON.

By W. J. LOFTIE, F.S.A. With 60 Illustrations in Colour, and an Essay by the Japanese Artist, YOSHIO MARKINO. 20s. net.

*Athenæum.*—"Has given us a London which is new.... the picture of a beautiful capital, which he reveals to its astounded inhabitants. In many of his pictures he seems, as it were, to reveal London to Londoners themselves."

## SWITZERLAND AND ITS PEOPLE.

By CLARENCE ROOK. Fcap. 4to, gilt top, with 56 Illustrations in Colour by Mrs. JARDINE, and 24 in Half-Tone on Tint. 20s. net.

*Spectator.*—"This is a good book to look at and to read.... a volume which is bound both to please and to profit."

## LISBON AND CONTRA. With some Account of other

Cities and Historic Sites in Portugal. By A. C. INCHBOLD. With 30 Illustrations in Colour by STANLEY INCHBOLD. 10s. 6d. net.

*Times.*—"The writer is an intelligent and careful guide, who does not waste space with rhetoric or with personalia."

*Outlook.*—"Mr. Stanley Inchbold has caught the light of the Southern sun."

## VENICE.

By BERYL DE SELINCOURT and MAY STURGE-HENDERSON. Fcap. 4to, gilt top. With 30 Illustrations in Colour by REGINALD BARRATT, A.R.W.S. 10s. 6d. net.

*Scotsman.*—"One of those composite books with coloured pictures in which the illustrations count for no less than the literature.... they [the illustrations] grace a book which must both please and instruct any one who either knows or wishes to know the lovely city it describes."

CHATTO & WINDUS, 111, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "THE EDITOR"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "THE PUBLISHERS"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Published Weekly by JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS at Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., and Printed by J. EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Agents for Scotland, Messrs. BELL & BRADFUTE and Mr. JOHN MENZIES, Edinburgh.—Saturday, December 21, 1907.